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BARODA

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1906-07.

By

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Minister of Baroda.

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HUZUR CUTCHERI,

Baroda, 30th April, 1908.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I beg to submit herewith the following account of the administration of your Highness' State for the year ending 31st July 1907.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness'

Most obedient and faithful Servant,

KERSASP RUSTAMJI,

Minister.

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1.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a)—THE STATE OF BARODA.

Area and Population.—The State of Baroda, as stated in previous Reports, is divided into four distinct blocks quite apart from each other. The Southern District of Naosari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river and is surrounded mostly by British territory. To the north of the Narbada river is the central District of Baroda in which the capital city is situated. Further up, and to the north of Ahmedabad, lies the District of Kadi, with several historic towns and important industries. And far to the west, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar, lie the tracts of land, isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the District of Amreli. The area of the State in round numbers is eight thousand square miles, and the population is about two millions.

Over three-fourths of this population, or 1,546,992, are Hindus. The Musalmans number 165,014 or less than one-tenth of the population. Tribes or castes, low in civilization, and returned as “Animistic,” number 176,250, and the Jains are 48,290 in number. There are also 8,409 Parsees or Zoroastrians and 7,691 Christians.

According to the Census of 1901, the population may be further classed thus according to occupation :—

Government Service	...	...	...	4.1	per cent.
Pasture and Agriculture	...	...	...	51.14	„
Personal Services	...	...	...	4.98	„
Suppliers of Materials	...	...	...	14.2	„
Commerce and Storage	...	...	...	3.5	„
Professions	...	...	...	2.86	„
Unskilled Non-agricultural Labour			..	13.34	„
Independent of Occupation		...	...	2.87	„

(b)—THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Minister.—Mr. Kersasp Rustamji continued as Minister.

The Amatya.—Mr. R. C. Dutt continued as Amatya during the year. He was on leave from 1906 and Dewan Bahadur V. M. Samarth, B.A., worked as acting Amatya in his place. Mr. Dutt returned from Europe in November 1906 and resumed his duties. He again went on leave on 10th July 1907, and having been subsequently appointed a member of the Royal Decentralization Commission, his leave has been extended to the end of December 1908.

Mr. Dutt came to the service in 1904 with a reputation for high attainments and administrative ability and he has maintained it ever since. His duties were performed in a manner highly satisfactory and with such tact as to secure general respect and confidence.

The Council.—The Council consisting of the principal officers of the State under the presidentship of the Minister, as mentioned in previous Reports, continued to transact all the important business of the State during His Highness' absence in Europe, as well as after his return to India. It held 54 ordinary and 10 special meetings and disposed of 495 matters, referring 111 for His Highness' orders as lying beyond its powers. Its business was conducted smoothly and carefully, and the regularity of its meetings resulted in expeditious disposal and ensured that there were no arrears.

(c)—THE PALACE.

His Highness the Maharaja with Her Highness the Maharani, Shrimati Indira Raja and Shrimant Rajkumar Dhairyashilrao returned from Europe to Baroda on the 19th of November 1906. On the occasion of His Highness'

landing at Bombay on the 17th, he was received at the Apollo Bunder by the Collector of Bombay in the absence of the Under Secretary to Government in the Political Department and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, at Mahableshtar, and the First Assistant Resident at Baroda on behalf of the Resident and escorted to his residence on the Nepean Sea Road in the carriage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A Guard of Honour of British troops with band and colours was drawn up at the Bunder to accord Military Honours and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. A large number of the leading citizens of Bombay as also His Highness' subjects, officers, &c., were present at the Bunder to give His Highness a cordial welcome. Deputations from certain communities presented addresses of welcome to His Highness during his stay there. They were received at the Baroda station by the Resident, other European officers of the station, Sardars, Darakdars and officers of the State. The Baroda City Municipality presented an address to Their Highnesses in a "shamiana" in front of the old Municipal Offices. In the evening a Darbar was held in the Palace and congratulatory addresses were presented by deputations from several local bodies and institutions, in reply to all of which His Highness made a short and appropriate speech.

In December 1906, Their Highnesses went to Calcutta to the Industrial Exhibition, at the opening of which His Highness delivered the inaugural address. After returning from Calcutta His Highness made a short tour in the Choranda and Dabhoi Talukas to personally inspect the condition of the people and granted Rs. 35,000 to the Local Boards for the construction of wells for drinking water wherever necessary. The question of abolishing the cotton export duty and incorporating it in the assessment on lands instead was also considered.

Silver Jubilee of the Administration of His Highness the Maharaja.

One of the most notable events of the year and one directly connected with His Highness the Maharaja's personality and personal rule, was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of his Administration.

On the 28th December 1906 a full quarter of a century elapsed since His Highness assumed the powers of Administration in 1881—a period marked by personal devotion to public affairs, strenuous and earnest, which has resulted in a succession of reforms and improvements in all directions, well-conceived, fruitful, and far-reaching in their beneficial effects.

Two days before this memorable occurrence, a public meeting was held at Baroda for the purpose of considering what should be done to demonstrate, in return for these favours and benefits, the esteem, gratitude, and affection entertained by his subjects, servants and well-wishers for him ; and it was unanimously resolved that subscriptions should be invited and the collected amount utilized towards erecting his statue in a conspicuous place at the capital town, and other suitable works of public utility as might be settled hereafter might be provided in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of his administration.

As His Highness was then in Calcutta, it was decided that the Jubilee should be celebrated on his next birth-day, viz., 5th March 1907. That day and the five subsequent days were observed as special holidays, and the occasion was marked by great rejoicings throughout the State. An elaborate programme of festivities was prepared by the Central Jubilee Commemoration Committee at Baroda, and the same with changes to suit local convenience was followed in all the mofussil towns and villages.

In the city of Baroda, the celebrations commenced with the firing of a salute of 21 guns, and prayers for the long life of the Maharaja in churches of all denominations, early in the morning of Tuesday, the 5th March 1907. A large *mandap* in the shape of a horse-shoe, capable of holding 10,000 persons, was erected on the Warashaw *maidan* where at 9 a.m., before a large and brilliant gathering including Colonel Meade, the Resident, Mrs. Meade, the Hon. Mr. Fulton and other distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the Nagar Sheth of Baroda, heading a deputation of delegates from all the districts of the State, read an address in which it was stated that His Highness had, for the last twenty-five years, kept the promise made at his accession, that he would always be solicitous for his subjects' welfare, regardless of personal comfort; that he had spent millions on education, and extended the benefits of foreign travel and training to selected young men, and that recognizing the disadvantages of continuing executive and judicial functions in one and the same officer, separated the two. It went on to say that panchayats had been established in every village, taluka and district; self-government had been given to Municipalities with a view to give to people practical training in local self-government and to provide for the prompt removal of grievances; that Local Boards and Municipalities had been instituted on an elective basis, and indigenous industries and commerce had been fostered and encouraged; and railways, canals, tanks and public works of all kinds had been encouraged. It further mentioned that, during the great famine of 1899-1900, relief was provided liberally and arrears, aggregating several lacs, were written off; and that agriculture had been improved by scientific experiments, and farmers helped by the abolition of vexatious cesses and the granting of advances.

His Highness, who was naturally overcome with emotion at such a demonstration, expressed his thanks for the

address, and, among other things, said in Marathi : "I look upon your well-being as my duty and my salvation. I do not think I have yet been able to do my whole duty towards you. I shall always seek opportunities to do my full duty towards you, and it is only then that I shall feel satisfied. My Officers and my people have stood by me faithfully in enabling me to do what little I have done, and I feel confident that they will do so hereafter in carrying out what I have yet got to do."

After the Maharaja's reply was over, the Minister announced to the audience the several valuable concessions granted by the Maharaja in commemoration of the event. These included (1) writing off arrears of revenue to the extent of Rs. 5,06,619-9-8; (2) Vernacular education to be made free in all the standards ; (3) two new boarding-houses to be opened in Patan and Amreli ; (4) five scholarships to be founded for sending students to Europe ; (5) present of a new market in the City to the City Municipality ; (6) poor-house and asylum for the poor to be opened in the City ; (7) four new hospitals to be opened in the districts ; (8) 5½ lacs of rupees to be expended in providing wells for people in general including those of the lower castes like Dheds, &c., and (9) a square to be opened in one of the thickly populated parts of the Baroda City for giving the citizens the benefit of free air.

The afternoon was occupied in feeding the poor, the sick and the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, and in the distribution of sweet-meats to school children, and the birth-day Darbar was held at the same time in the Laxmi Vilas Palace. At night there were beautiful illuminations in the whole City, and fire-works were let off from the Buggy-khana site.

On Wednesday, the 6th March, there was a review of State troops at the Warashaw *maidan* in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a horticultural show in the Public

Park. In commemoration of the occasion a silver oak tree was planted by His Highness near the Delhi Pavilion, and it was announced that a billiard table would be presented to the people and a theatre erected for their amusement.

In the morning of Thursday, the 7th March, there was a gathering of school children in the Nyaya Mandir. The Minister of Education opened the proceedings with a speech eulogising the educational policy of the Maharaja. Afterwards came songs, recitations, musical drill by the girls, and a march by the boys. The Maharaja graciously presented prizes to the children, who carried back to their homes very pleasant memories. In the afternoon there were sports in the arena, which were witnessed by thousands of people, among whom were not a few who had specially come to the capital to witness the celebrations. After dinner, came the public fête and illuminations in the Public Park. Acrobats, bioscopes, conjurers, wrestlers and a host of other entertainers played and performed in the nooks and corners of the spacious park for the amusement of the public, who walked round and saw the lights, and enjoyed such of the entertainments as suited their taste or fancy.

Early in the morning of Friday, the 8th instant, was opened the new Market, in future to be known as the Maharaja Khanderao Market. In the afternoon there were military sports on the Warashaw Parade Grounds. Tent-pegging, jumping, riding, running and the other usual features of a sport's day were all well competed for. The Committee of the Silver Jubilee Fund gave a magnificent shield and two cups to be competed for, while the Minister presented another cup.

There were wrestling matches in the *Agad* on the morning of Saturday, the 9th instant, and a garden party in the Palace Compound after dinner in the evening.

Sunday, the 10th instant, brought the Jubilee celebrations to a close. In the afternoon of this day there were sports by

College and High School boys in the College compound. After the sports were over, the Professors and students of the College, past and present, numbering about 500, formed a torchlight procession and escorted the Maharaja from the College compound to the Palace. When the procession reached the public offices near the Kothi, the enthusiasm of the students and the public reached its climax, and the carriage of the Maharaja was with his permission unyoked and drawn by the students. When the palace porch was reached, the Maharaja overcome with feelings of joy and gratitude stood up in his carriage and made a very touching speech in Gujarati, in which he said, "I look upon this as a unique event in my life. The honour you give me to-day has deeply touched me. I must say that I am not fit for the honour of a torch-light procession. What I have done for my people is simply in the discharge of my duty. I might have erred, but let me assure you I never did so consciously. I also am a human being like you, and it is human nature to err. I hope you will excuse me for such errors as I might have committed. I assure you that I shall ever endeavour to do my best for your good."

And with this speech ended the Jubilee celebrations in which it is gratifying to note that many parts of India joined. There were meetings in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and other places; and letters and telegrams of congratulation poured in from all quarters, from individuals and from associations, all of which were suitably acknowledged either by the Maharaja personally or by the Minister on his behalf.

Shrimant Rewoobai Saheb, the aunt of His Highness the Maharaja, who was ailing for some time past breathed her last on the 2nd February 1907 at the advanced age of 73 years. The venerable lady was held in high esteem and

even with affection both by her family and the public and her demise was sincerely mourned.

During the year under report Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaikwar was Khangi Karbhari till January 1907, when he was relieved by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar on return from his tour to Europe, America and Japan.

The Budget for all the Departments of the Khangi has been permanently fixed by His Highness. The expenditure of the Khangi Department during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

ITEM.						1905-06.	1906-07.
						Rs.	Rs.
Household	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,670	6,58,870
Karkhanas	...	...	...	...	...	4,52,130	5,27,983
Donations	...	...	...	...	...	55,841	37,814
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,506	80,158

(d)—RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The relations of this State with the British Government and with the neighbouring Native States were satisfactory as before.

As in previous years, no case of Mail robbery occurred during the year in these territories.

Matters relating to the extradition of criminals, and co-operation in Police matters, between this State and the neighbouring British Districts and Native States were disposed of satisfactorily.

Every year we have permitted the multiplication of Post Offices and Letter Boxes, and the year under report has been no exception. The working of the Post Offices continued satisfactory.

Certain convicts undergoing sentences of imprisonment in the Gwalior Jail were sent by the Gwalior State to Baroda in charge of their Police for purposes of Police investigation in these territories on the understanding that reciprocity would be observed by His Highness' Government in respect of similar matters.

During the year under review, an arrangement was come to, between His Highness' Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam, for the reciprocal surrender of persons accused of the offence of cheating.

The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of India and to the Government of Bombay for their courtesy in permitting : —

- (1) some of the officers of the State Cavalry Regiments to be attached to a British Cavalry Regiment at Mhow for the purpose of undergoing a course of training in the new riding drill ;
- (2) certain Civil Surgeons and their Assistants to receive training in inoculation at the Parel Research Laboratory at Bombay ;
- (3) the holding of annual conferences between the Police Naib Subhas of this State and the Superintendents of Police of the neighbouring British Districts and Native States with a view to ensure co-operation in Police matters on the understanding that they should be of an entirely informal nature.

During the year under report, on a motion from Messrs. Cory Brothers and Co., Limited, of Bombay, His Highness' Government allowed the firm for a term of two years, a partial use of the road from the Champaner Railway station to the frontier of Baroda territory for the purpose of laying a mono-rail track between their manganese mines at Shivrajpur under Punch Mahals and the Champaner Road Railway station on certain conditions.

The Government of India, to whom the matter was referred, intimated that they had no objection to the construction of the tramway or to the terms of the agreement between His Highness' Government and the firm, and that the former will be allowed to retain jurisdiction over the portion of the mono-rail tramway passing through Baroda territories, so long as the tramway was not used for public traffic even if steam or electric power was subsequently substituted for animal power. An assurance was also conveyed that they would have no objection to our retaining jurisdiction over the tramway even if used for public traffic, so long as it was worked by animal power.

Mr. Lakshmilal Daulatrai continued to be in charge of the Huzur English Office, *i.e.*, of Political Correspondence, and performed his duties with his usual tact, ability and care.

II.—THE ARMY.

The strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year 1906-07, as compared with the fixed strength, was as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF FORCE.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.		
	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.
ARTILLERY.						
Light Field Battery ...	94	66	160	83	40	123
Total ...	94	66	160	83	40	123
CAVALRY.						
The Motikhas Paga... ..	455	24	479	314	16	330
The Chhotikhas Paga ...	455	24	479	412	24	436
The Fateh Singh Rao Regiment	455	24	479	426	24	450
The Guards	135	10	145	124	14	138
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,276	78	1,354
INFANTRY.						
1st Regiment	698	29	727	816	39	855
2nd „	698	49	747	852	39	891
3rd „	698	29	727	694	40	734
4th „	514	27	541	Amalgamated with the rest.		
Okha Battalion	461	14	475	461	14	475
Total ...	3,069	148	3,217	2,823	132	2,955
The Band... ..	111	6	117	93	8	101
General and Staff Officers.	6	2	8	4	0	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,780	304	5,084	4,196	218	4,414

The cost of maintaining the above force during the year under review is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and Staff Officers.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
1906-07.	30,806	575,833	417,317	25,288	32,960	10,896	5,243	1,098,283

It will be seen from this statement that the Regular Forces cost the State nearly eleven lacs during the year under report as against Rs. 10,32,161 in the previous year. The increase is mainly attributable to the salaries of the military men having been raised on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Silver Jubilee.

The average annual cost per effective man in the Artillery was Rs. 250, in the Cavalry Rs. 425, in the Infantry Rs. 141, and in the Band Rs. 250, or taking the whole Force together, the average cost per effective man was Rs. 267 or about Rs. 22 a month.

The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year under review was as follows :—

Horse.

Shilledari.	Shibandi.	Paga nihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force is shown below :—

Horse.	Foot.	Other Establishment.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,36,799	4,329	36,980	5,78,108

Last year the expenditure was Rs. 5,99,996. The decrease is due to the reduction of allowances in the case of Sirdars and Shilledars, &c., at the time of succession and to the transfer to the Police Department of those men who rendered duty in that Department.

The average annual cost of each man in the Irregular Force was Rs. 809.

Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together the total cost is as follows :—

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and Gratuity.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,98,283	5,78,108	73,443	17,49,834

A sum of Rs. 4,43,995 paid on account of the Annual Contingent Commutation money to the British Government is also debited to the Military Department. The grand total of the expenditure in the Military Department during the year under report was therefore Rs. 21,93,829.

During the year under report Colonel F. G. Wilcox acted as Senapati and General till January 1907. Shrimant Sampatrao Gackwar relieved him of the duties of Senapati thereafter, and a month and-a-half afterwards General A. Evans Gordon assumed the duties both of the Senapati and General under the title of the "General Commanding Baroda Army."

Colonel Watson was on leave during the greater part of the year and being disabled retired from the service. Captain Jañardhan Sadashiva acted as Infantry Colonel during his absence.

Captain Madhavrao Baji continued to act as Colonel Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery Brigades during the greater part of the year and held the charge of the Brigade Major's office also.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

(a)—HISTORY AND PROCEDURE.

The history of the Legislative Department has been detailed in previous reports. As remarked therein, the Department was remodelled in 1904, and a fresh stimulus given to the work of legislation. The Department, as re-organized, is directed by the Naib Dewan, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, with the designation of Legal Remembrancer with his usual diligence and ability. He is entrusted with the work of initiation and conduct of Legislation, direction of the Legal Affairs of the Government and supervision and control of civil and criminal litigation involving public interests. In this litigation, Government is represented by a number of Government pleaders. Before the opening of the Legal Remembrancer's office, Government Pleaders were engaged only in the District Courts and the Varishta Court to conduct Sessions cases ; but afterwards with a view to more effectively safeguard the interests of Government, it was thought expedient to engage them in the Courts of lower grades also. Their number has consequently been increased, and it was 36 at the end of the year under report. They are mainly engaged in the conduct of criminal and civil cases on behalf of Government and in guiding the District Officers in matters requiring legal advice and professional assistance. The work of realising Government dues on account of pauper suits has also been entrusted to them. The Government Pleaders in the District Courts, the Varishta Court and the Court of the Chief Magistrate in the Baroda City, receive fixed monthly salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350, and all of them excepting that in the Naosari District Court, are Law Graduates.

(b)—LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

In the matter of legislation, the Department published 7 Acts and 56 sets of Rules for the several Departments of

the State during the period under review. Of the Acts published, 4 were amending Acts and one a consolidating measure, and the remaining two dealt with the important subjects of Trusts and the formation of Benevolent Societies.

The Trust Act received that long and careful consideration which its nature demanded. Endeavour has been made to embody into it equitable principles obtaining in the Courts of the State as well as those in British India, and it forms an essential link in the chain of substantive laws framed from time to time for the State.

The Benevolent Societies Act may be noticed as a social measure framed on the lines of the Friendly Societies Act in England. Any community intending to carry out a reform is, under the Act, entitled to ask the State to recognise its Rules in regard to such reform and such decrees as are authorised by such Rules, and this recognition tends to ensure the initiation and progress of reforms in various directions.

Several Bills were in progress during the year under review. Out of these, those relating to Electricity, Irrigation, Income Tax, Mines and Stamps have been passed by the Huzur and will forthwith come into operation. It will not escape notice that these are very important measures dealing with a variety of subjects and involving momentous considerations for the State as well as its subjects. Another Bill may also be noticed. It received Huzur sanction soon after the close of the year under report. It radically changes the existing law in regard to suits against the Government. In accordance with old ideas and traditions, not many suits of this description were allowed to be brought; but to ensure greater justice and more confidence in the Acts of Government, a more liberal policy in this direction has been adopted and under certain reservations, which could not safely be omitted, the people have now been

given the right to have all their claims against Government or Government Officers investigated and decided in Courts of Law. This is a privilege much valued by the people and will, it is hoped, be found in actual working, satisfactory both to Government and to people.

Of measures pending final enactment at the close of the year, mention may be made of the Encumbered Estates Bill, the Government Management of Private Estates Bill, the Court Fees Bill and the one to revise the Code of Criminal Procedure. The encumbered Estates and Private Estates Management Bills together with one other Bill amending the Guardian and Wards' Act will be placed before the newly created Legislative Council for consideration. In his anxiety to introduce in the State, whatever administrative reforms are necessitated by local conditions, exigencies and public aspirations, His Highness after carefully considering the subject, has recently been pleased to call this Council into being and has formulated the necessary Council Rules. Provision is made for both elective and nominated members and the mode of election and the number of persons to be elected have been so framed as to permit a very fair amount of popular representation. People will now enjoy the privilege of sending their representatives to sit side by side with the Officers of Government and deliberate on the Legislative requirements of the State.

The Legal Remembrancer has, amongst other duties, to watch the operation of the Early Marriage Prevention Act and report the results from time to time. The Act has been in force for over two years, and it is satisfactory to note that whatever apprehension was at first felt as to its working has now altogether disappeared. The success that has been secured so far has encouraged Government to undertake further social legislation with a view to ameliorate the condition of the several classes of its subjects. In the

previous year's Report it was remarked that the Courts were somewhat indulgent in their treatment of applications made for seeking exemption under the Act. The same indulgence is apparent even this year, as is revealed by the percentage of applications granted, which is 83 against 72 last year. Possibly, the Civil Courts are led away by misplaced sympathy, and forget the real object of the enactment ; but it is expected that, with better realisation of that object and greater experience, the tendency noticed will undergo a change.

The number of offences committed against the Act was 2,567 against 2,090 last year, resulting in nearly the same percentage of convictions, *i.e.*, 72 as against 71 in the previous year. Fines imposed were somewhat heavier than in the preceding year, 55 per cent. of them being below five rupees against 77 last year, and 16 per cent. above ten rupees against 8 in the preceding year. This increase in severity is expected to check infractions of the Law.

The number of offenders who were convicted is analysed in the following table according to their castes :—

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatrias.	Kunbis.	Bhils and Kolis.	Artisan Classes.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1905-06 ...	58	58	281	228	166	277	53	317
1906-07 ...	54	20	381	329	188	362	62	462

IV.—JUDICIAL.

(a)—PERSONNEL.

Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., continued as Chief Justice during the year under report. Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, was the Second Judge, and Mr. Krishnarao Vinayak Sarangpani, B.A., LL.B., held the post of the Third Judge. Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, Naib Dewan and Legal Remembrancer, acted for four months as an Additional Judge, and did the administrative work of the Department ; while Mr. Jamsedji D. Khandalawala, District Judge, Baroda, also worked as an Additional Judge in the Varishta Court for about four months. Their judicial work was marked, as usual, by learning and carefulness, and has given general satisfaction.

The work of the District and Assistant Judges was found to be satisfactory. Among other Judicial Officers, the following have been specially brought to notice by the Department :—

Khan Bahadur Merwanji Edalji Dadachanji, First Class Chief Magistrate, Baroda City.

Rao Saheb Khandubhai Nagarji Desai, Baroda City Munsiff.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Dosabhai, Pattan Munsiff.

(b)—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Number of Courts.

Varishta Court ...	...	...	...	...	1
District Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	4
Assistant Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	4
District Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	29
Special Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	28
<i>Ex-Officio</i> Revenue Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	100
Village Munsiffs' Courts	...	...	...	...	4

The work performed by the Civil Courts, during the year under review, is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of, including pending cases.
1905-06 ...	16,814	17,885
1906-07 ...	15,252	15,870

The number of suits pending at the close of 1906-07 was 3,181 against 3,380 in the preceding year, of which only 185 cases were more than one year old against 209 in the previous year. This shows that there is a decrease in the file and the disposal of cases ; but there has not been a corresponding decrease in arrears or in old contested suits, still things are not in an unsatisfactory condition, as neither the one nor the other has got appreciably beyond what ought to be fair or average proportions. The decrease in the file is due to the closing of seven Courts, during the year under report, for a period ranging from one to four months, as some Judicial officers had been retired or transferred to other Departments. This circumstance further led to the introduction of new officers who had no previous judicial experience and could not, therefore, be invested with Small Cause powers in the beginning and contributed to diminish the number of cases disposed of.

Classifying the civil suits according to subject-matter, their percentages stand as under :—

Ordinary Suits.	Percentage in		Small Cause Suits.	Percentage in	
	1905-06.	1906-07.		1905-06.	1906-07.
Relating to money matters ...	76	77	Relating to contracts ...	99	99
Relating to immovable property ...	22	21	Relating to damages ...	2	4
Relating to other matters ...	2	2	Relating to recovery of possession or value of movable property ...	8	6

The total of civil suits is divisible into ordinary civil suits and small cause suits. They are dealt with separately below :—

Ordinary Civil Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in Rs.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases. (Days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1905-06 ...	6,245	21,19,100	6,766	259	1,962
1906-07 ...	5,795	19,49,097	6,182	*153	1,936

* 246, in suits decided by District Judges.

144, in suits disposed of by Sub-Judges.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a remarkable improvement in the average duration of contested cases ; and the standard of six months, laid down in the last report, has been more than fulfilled. Suits of more than one year's standing that remained pending at the close of 1906-07 was 182 against 201 at the end of the preceding year.

Small Cause Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in Rs.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases. (Days.)	Pending at the end of the year.
1905-06 ...	10,569	7,69,650	11,119	107	1,418
1906-07 ...	9,457	6,79,316	9,687	87	1,245

It is a matter for satisfaction that though the number of cases pending at the close of 1906-07 did not come up to the standard of the last year, for their smaller number is attributable to a smaller file, yet the average duration in contested cases has gone down by 20 days. This shews that

the limit of three months for the average duration of such suits, suggested in the last year's report, has been attained. The decrease in file and disposal has been explained above.

The Department has had standing instructions to ensure that in the despatch of work, it does not fall short of the standard prevailing in the Bombay Presidency. It is gratifying to note that a spirit of healthy emulation has been aroused, and that the results of the year have answered expectations to some extent and can even compare favourably.

File and Disposal of Darkhasts.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of, including pend- ing cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
1905-06	19,353	20,039	5,693	161
1906-07	17,447	17,447	6,153	119

There is a falling off in the file as well as the disposal. It is due to the closing of some Courts adverted to above. Of the Darkhasts that remained pending at the close of the year, 1,340 were of more than one year's standing against 1,408 in the preceding year.

The following table shews the modes of disposal of the Darkhasts :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Rajinamas, compromise, &c.	Those in which satisfaction was obtained by actual execution.
1905-06	26 per cent.	34 per cent.	22 per cent.	18 per cent.
1906-07	26 „	36 „	20 „	18 „

The percentage of Darkhasts in which satisfaction was obtained by actual execution remains the same. As the Department explains, the others are not necessarily cases of completely infructuous executions, yet the subject is one of importance and deserves consideration by the Department.

The following table shows the various processes resorted to in order to effect satisfaction of the Darkhasts in which the aid of Courts was solicited :—

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage in Darkhasts of ordinary suits.		Percentage in Darkhasts of Small Cause suits.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Satisfaction obtained by payment of money ...	41	36	78·8	73
Do. do. by delivery of possession...	18	18	·2	2
Do. do. by selling immoveable property	32	35	...	...
Do. do. by selling moveable property	6	7	17	18
Do. do. by imprisonment of judgment-debtors	1	1	2	2
Do. do. by giving periodical instalments	2	3	2	5

Civil Appeals.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of, including old pending appeals.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1905-06...	1,240	4,01,175	1,406	1,169	359	228
1906-07...	1,207	4,25,989	1,281	1,151	323	140

There is a slight decrease in the file and yet the disposal is less by 125 appeals. However the number of pending cases has not increased and it is satisfactory to note that there is a marked decrease in the average duration of such as have been disposed of.

Results of Civil Appeals.

Year.	First appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Second appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Appeals decided by District Courts.		
	Percentages confirmed.	Percentages reversed or remanded.	Percentages modified.	Percentages confirmed.	Percentages reversed or remanded.	Percentages modified.	Percentages confirmed.	Percentages reversed or remanded.	Percentages modified.
1905-06...	64	34	2	64	28	8	60	27	13
1906-07...	54	28	18	62	25	13	53	26	21

The percentage of confirmation in first appeals appears smaller than in the preceding year; but this, by no means, indicates a deterioration in the quality of work done; for as the Varishta Court explains, if the figures of cases compromised are excluded from computation, the percentages of confirmation in contested appeals stand as follows:—

Percentage in appeals decided by Varishta Court.				Percentage in appeals decided by the District Courts.			
1905-06	...	...	57	1905-06	...	...	50
1906-07	...	...	62	1906-07	...	...	51

More appeals appear to have been modified this year than in the preceding year, and here there is room for improvement.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

Of the four Village Munsiffs' Courts, those at Ranuj and Khari Vavadi had no work during the year under review. The remaining two Courts at Bhadran and Vaso have worked satisfactorily. Their work is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of suits.	Valuation of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1905-06	236	Rs. 6,578	14 days.
1906-07	164	4,564	13 do.

The Institution of Village Courts is still in an experimental stage. Further extension of the scheme is found impracticable for want of sufficiently qualified hands ; but it is believed that much valuable work could be done by Village Panchayats to whom Government has thought fit to give some powers in this connection.

Establishment of Conciliators.

This new system was in force during the year under report at 11 places in the State including the Baroda City. There were, in all, 136 Panchas of whom 123 found work, varying in amount. Applications before the Panchas are received on plain paper. The state of their file and disposal was as under :—

District.	File.	Disposal.	Arrears.
Baroda City	} 4,683	3,462	1,221
Baroda District			
Kadi do.			
Naosari do.			
Amreli do.	369	291	78
Total	8,419	6,942	1,477

These figures will show that the Panchas disposed of nearly 83 per cent. of the cases before them. The last year's percentage was 91. The average time taken by the Panchas in deciding a case was 44 days against 43 in the preceding year. The above figures show that the claims before the Panchas numbered half the number of suits instituted in the ordinary tribunals. Their disposal was the same as in the latter, *viz.*, 83 per cent.

Possessory Suits.

The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under :—

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
1905-06 ...	908	754	154	32
1906-07 ...	732	648	84	40

The decrease in the disposal is due to the decrease in the file and there is a considerable reduction in the pending cases.

Criminal Cases.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of ordinary cases.	Average duration of summary cases.
1905-06 ...	11,084	11,649	16	12
1906-07 ...	10,254	10,706	9	5

The slight decrease in the number of cases disposed of is due to a decrease in the file. The average duration of both kinds of cases shows a very satisfactory improvement.

The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 24,479 against 25,617 in the preceding year. In both the years there was an average of slightly over two accused persons to each case.

Percentage of different classes of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquillity.	Against marriage.	False documents.	Against coinage.	Against public servants.	Other offences.
1905-06...	27	31	·1	3	3	·2	·07	·6	32
1906-07..	28·77	30·27	·89	4·25	3·71	·52	·11	·63	30·85

In both years, over one-half the offences were against property or against person. The more serious cases in the year under report consisted of 38 cases of murder, 37 of culpable homicide, 154 of grievous hurt, 30 of rape, 22 of dacoity, 203 of robbery, 199 of house-breaking and theft and 46 of forgery. The figures under the corresponding heads in the preceding year were 28, 32, 169, 19, 18, 158, 292 and 18. A comparison between the two years shows some increase in the offences of murder, rape, dacoity, robbery and forgery, and a decrease in those of house-breaking and theft and grievous hurt. The increase in the number of violent crimes will be explained in the chapter dealing with Police.

On the whole the absence of crimes among the people of this State is very marked. Ten thousand offences in a year among a population of two millions, gives an average of only three offences for the whole in an average village of six hundred persons. 402 offences of theft and robbery mean only 1 case in the year in 8 such villages, 22 cases of dacoity mean less than 1 case in the year in the whole

Taluka. These results show that the people of Baroda will compare favourably with many advanced countries in the world in point of freedom from crimes.

Percentage of Conviction.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1905-06 ...	40	60
1906-07 ...	40.5	59.5

The total number of witnesses examined in the year under report was 17,600 against 20,190 in the preceding year.

Punishments.

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Whipping only.	Order to find security.
1905-06 ...	...	3,475	1,367	2	45	21
1906-07 ...	1	3,669	1,195	1	23	5

One sentence of capital punishment passed during the year under review was subsequently commuted to life-imprisonment on the occasion of His Highness' Silver Jubilee.

Of the persons convicted, 4,617 were males and 277 were females.

Criminal Appeals.

Year.	Filed and old pending appeals.	Disposed of.	Percentage of persons whose sentence was confirmed.	Percentage of persons whose sentence was modified.	Percentage of retrials, &c.
1905-06 ...	417	354	57	16	26
1906-07 ...	493	441	63	11	26

There is an increase both in the number of disposals as well as in the percentage of confirmation. The former goes to show the care taken in regard to the speedy disposal of criminal appeals while the latter evidences equal care in the disposal of original cases.

Inamdars' Work.

The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 23 at the close of the year under report against the same number in the preceding year. Only one (against six in the preceding year) of the Inamdars tried and disposed of 11 criminal cases. 18 accused persons were involved and they were all fined. Last year, there were 24 cases and 68 accused persons, of whom 45 were acquitted and 23 fined.

Extradition Cases.

Year.	Surrendered to Baroda.		Surrendered by Baroda.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
1905-06	130	216	82	87
1906-07	123	201	80	154

These figures show that the number of extradition demands made and received by His Highness' Government, during the year under report, was nearly the same as in the previous year. Out of the demands made by the Baroda Extradition Officer only two had to be withdrawn while out of those received by him 4 had to be withdrawn by the British Authorities and 2 by Native States. During the year under report, out of 223 extradited persons (including 22 that had remained to be tried at the close of the last year) 113 were convicted and 71 were acquitted or discharged in 119 cases and 39 persons remained to be tried in 17 cases.

The percentage of conviction during the year was 61 against 53 in the preceding year, indicating a satisfactory state of things.

Pleaders and Mukhtiyars.

The number of Pleaders and Mukhtiyars in the several Courts of the State was 359 at the close of the year under report. 14 special sanads, granted to Pleaders in British Courts, were renewed for a period of two years and five permanent sanads were given to new Pleaders during the year under report.

(c)—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts from Stamps, Court-fees and other items during the year under report and the preceding year were as under:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1905-06 ...	3,20,346	3,81,773
1906-07 ...	2,77,343	3,78,590

These figures show that though the amount of expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 3,183, the income from all the sources has gone down by Rs. 43,003. This is due to the general decrease in the file of Civil Suits, Appeals and Darkhasts, due to a great extent to the institution of conciliators. The decrease is substantial but Government has no intention of making a revenue from the troubles of its subjects arising from the indulgence of improper feelings and the litigious spirit which is widely prevalent. Its policy is to discourage this spirit amongst its subjects and provide, instead, one of conciliation and amity and willingly submits to any loss that must inevitably accompany the pursuit of such a policy.

(d)—THE HUZUR NYAYA CUTCHERRY.

The Varishta Court is the supreme tribunal in the State but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness, who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Committee composed of not less than three members, one of whom is the Legal Remembrancer and Naib Dewan, and another a Judge of the Varishta Court not connected with the case under appeal and the Huzur Kamdar. This Committee, which met at one time once a week, now hold their Sessions four times in the year and continue to work till all the cases ready for hearing are disposed of, and the change has proved convenient to the Committee and conducive to the more rapid disposal of work. They give a regular judicial hearing to the parties concerned and report their conclusions to His Highness who passes the final decision.

The following table shews the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Cutcherry during the year under report :—

Nature of Cases.	Arrears of the last year.	Filed in the year.	Disposed of in the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Appeals—				
(a) Civil	15	24	24	15
(b) Criminal	5	8	7	6
Extraordinary applications—				
(a) Civil ... ..	...	6	6	...
(b) Criminal	6	17	23	...
Total	26	55	60	21

Out of the 15 civil appeals that remained pending at the close of the year, 7 were not ready for hearing, and in the remaining 8 arguments of the parties were heard by the Committee, but their opinions were not recorded before the end of the year. Of the 6 criminal appeals that remained pending at the end of the year under review, 3 were not ready for hearing and in the remaining 3 the Committee are considering their opinion. It would be very satisfactory if the recording of opinions kept pace with the formal hearing of the cases.

(e)—SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE
FUNCTIONS AND OTHER JUDICIAL REFORMS.

- (1) The separation of Judicial and Executive Functions as effected in the past years continued during the year under report.
- (2) The Baroda City Judge's Court was abolished and two new Assistant Judges' Courts were created.
- (3) To facilitate the disposal of Small Cause suits in the Baroda City, the Third Assistant Judge has been entrusted with the trial of all such cases up to the value of Rs. 500.
- (4) The closing of the Courts for the summer vacation, being a novel experiment of its kind in the history of the Department, forms a noticable feature of the year under report ; while work did not suffer in quantity, a much needed temporary respite was afforded to a class of servants who have much brain work to do.
- (5) The grades into which the posts of District and Subordinate Judges were divided have been reduced, and the period for periodical increments in pay reduced in the case of the latter.

Promotions have been thus accelerated, and it is hoped prospects in this branch will be further improved when circumstances permit.

- (6) The clerical establishment working under *ex-officio* Revenue Magistrates has, in order to promote efficiency and ensure regularity, been transferred to the Judicial Department.
- (7) A special grant was made for the purchase of Standard Law Books and an addition made to the existing annual grant.
- (8) More extensive powers were given to the District Judges and the Subordinate Judges in administrative matters.
- (9) Rules regarding qualifications, necessary for the posts of Honorary Magistrates and those regarding the constitution of the Benches of Honorary Municipal Magistrates, were published and came into force during the year under report.
- (10) With a view to ensure the prompt examination of witnesses and reduce the necessity of frequent attendance entailed when immediate examination does not take place, all Magistrates have been directed to send monthly reports giving details as to the number of witnesses that appeared in their Courts and stating the number of times each witness had to attend before he was finally discharged.
- (11) Chances of delay in the service have been minimised by enforcing the submission of a monthly statement on the part of the Subordinate Courts of processes issued for service and giving details as to how many were successfully served and how often they were returned unserved.

- (12) Other smaller measures have been taken to expedite service and interest or stimulate parties themselves in the expeditious service of processes.
 - (13) During the year under review, one more Village Munsiff's Court was established at Khari Vavadi.
 - (14) The Special Judicial Conference held in the Varishta Court deserves mention. It was attended by several Judicial Officers and Pleaders from the Districts as well as the City, and many important questions relating to matters Judicial and Departmental were discussed at the time. The results of this Conference were far reaching, and the proceedings were watched with great interest both by Government and the public.
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V.—REVENUE.—SECTION A.

(a)—ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The constitution of the Land Revenue Department was the same as in the previous year. This branch of the Department relates, as stated in the previous report, to the supervision of districts, the collection of the land assessment, &c., and the maintenance of the State boundaries.

The post of the Sar Subah was held and its duties performed with his accustomed zeal, energy and ability by Dewan Bahadur V. M. Samartha, B.A., from 20th November 1906 to 31st July 1907. It was temporarily filled by Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., from 1st August 1906 to 19th November 1906, when Mr. Samartha acted as Amatya during the absence of Mr. R. C. Dutt on leave. The Sar Subah was assisted by Mr. Chhotalal Baberbhai Patel, B.A., Naeb Sar Subah, and Mr. Rustomji Ratanji Kothawala, Assistant Sar Subah, Boundary Branch, during the year under review. Mr. G. V. Gokhale acted as Assistant Sar Subah from 26th June to 31st July 1907.

The territorial divisions remained the same as in the previous year, that is, 4 Divisions, 34 Talukas and 13 Sub-Talukas. But there were 10 Naeb Subahs as against 8 Naeb Subahs and 2 Special Naeb Subahs at Dhari and Kodinar in the preceding year. At these two places the Judicial officers were invested with the powers of the Naeb Subah and performed revenue work in addition to their Judicial duties. That arrangement was not found quite satisfactory, and during the year under report it was set aside and one Revenue Naeb Subah was appointed in their place for the Talukas of Dhari, Kodinar and Okhamandal. The post of the Baroda Naeb Subah, which was abolished 3 years ago, was again revived. This Naeb Subah has been put in charge of the Baroda and Choranda Talukas,

which previously formed parts of the Petlad and Dabhoi Sub-divisions respectively.

During the year under report the grades of Vahivatdars were revised and the maximum and minimum limits of their salaries raised. The first grade was fixed at Rs. 220 to 250, and the second grade at Rs. 120 to 200. The Aval Karkun's grades were also revised, and the first grade was fixed at Rs. 60 and the second at Rs. 50. The measure has given great satisfaction to this important class of State officers. Their duties required the improvement of their prospects and Government service has gained in efficiency. It has been ruled that none but graduates should be appointed to the posts of Vahivatdars without the special permission of the Huzur.

In order to avoid the frequent transfers owing to promotions and other causes, which resulted from the amalgamation of Talatis and Karkuns which had been effected some time ago, a separation under certain provisos has been made. The amalgamation of the Karkuns of Talukas in a Division has been to a great extent modified. Though apparently a small matter, the inconvenience to servants and disturbance to work was so serious that a reform was urgently needed.

It has been His Highness's policy to decentralize powers as far as possible. In addition to the powers of superior officers already transferred to their subordinates, there were delegated to the Vahivatdars, during the year under report, some of the powers of the Naeb Subah in connection with making acting appointments, the purchase of dead-stock, giving relief to poor people in case of accidents, the erection and repair of cattle-pounds and boundary-marks. All the Mahalkaries of Peta Mahals were invested with the ordinary powers of the Vahivatdar in order to ensure more speedy work.

With a view to have the annual Jamabandi of the Talukas settled as early as possible, all the Vahivatdars were authorized during the year to settle the same with respect to the Talukas under their charge.

The Tajvijdars being relieved of much of their work in connection with the village services, have now time to look after and examine the Jamabandi papers of the villages in their group.

To remove the inconvenience felt by the Peta Mahal authorities in sending and bringing cash to and from the Mahal treasuries, arrangements to open treasuries in the Peta Mahals were sanctioned, and accordingly a treasury was opened at Khamba during the year under report. In the remaining Peta Mahals treasuries were opened during the current year.

The village service settlement was introduced in 1892 in the whole State except Petlad with its Peta Mahal of Siswa. During the year under report it was introduced there by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with the assistance of the Naeb Sar Subah, Mr. Chhotalal Baberbhai Patel.

With a view to make the village Panchayets take greater interest in, and feel responsibility in connection with, the management of their village affairs, and in order that they may make their own arrangements, the power of patronage and punishment, *i.e.*, appointment, dismissals, &c., of all village servants except Talaties, Havildars and Patels was transferred to them. They were also empowered to prepare pay abstracts of the village servants, cash them in the Mahal treasuries and disburse the money to them.

During the year under report the posts of Subahs in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts were held by the same officers as those in charge in the previous year. In the Naosari District Mr. M. S. Desai and for some time

Mr. K. G. Deshpande held the post, as Mr. K. B. Jadhav continued on special duty for some time and was subsequently appointed Joint Sar Subah.

The Sar Subah travelled 76 days, inspected 12 Taluka offices and visited 59 villages. All the District Officers travelled in their respective districts for more than 120 days, which is the period fixed by the rules.

(b)—AGRICULTURAL CONDITION.

The rainfall during the year under report was more than the average of the last 5 years and that of the previous year in all the divisions except Kadi, where it was a little less. It was also evenly distributed throughout the season.

The average yield of staple crops in the various districts compared favourably with that of the previous year.

The crops of rice, cotton and pulse were better than those of the preceding year in all the districts, while the crops of bajri, jowar and wheat were better in three districts, viz., Baroda, Naosari and Amreli. On the whole the prices of food-stuffs were lower during the year under report.

The total number of wells and tanks in the State for irrigation and other purposes compared with those in the previous year is given below :—

Year.	For irrigation purposes.			For purposes other than irrigation.			REMARKS.
	Wells.		Tanks.	Wells.		Tanks.	
	Kachha.	Pacca.		Kachha.	Pacca.		
At the end of 1905-06 ...	18,651	41,832	918	2,505	10,826	5,657	The figures for 1905-1906 do not tally with those given in the last report as correct figures are given in this year's report.
Constructed in 1906-07...	95	436	4	27	212	6	
Deduct those that became useless ...	510	210	31	64	271	47	
Balance at the end of the year ...	18,236	42,058	891	2,468	10,767	5,616	

The number of kachha wells and tanks for irrigation purposes or otherwise has decreased to some extent (the work being kachha and the rainfall being fair, people did not much care to keep them in good condition). There is an increase of about 116 pucca wells for irrigation purposes. This increase is due to the liberal policy of advancing loans to agriculturists through special Taccavi officers appointed for the purpose in the Kadi and Amreli Divisions. Rs. 26,835 were advanced for digging wells during the year. A sum of Rs. 26,166 was advanced to cultivators for purchasing plough bullocks whose numbers have been greatly reduced since the years of famine and scarcity set in in 1900. A sum of Rs. 16,285 was also advanced to them for the purchase of seeds and such other necessities.

(c)—LAND REVENUE.

The total number of villages was the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 3,316½.

The number of alienated villages is shown in the following table :—

District.				1905-06.	1906-07.
Baroda	...	...	...	80	78
Kadi	...	...	...	94	94
Naosari	...	...	...	39	39
Amreli	...	...	...	27	26
Total				240	237

Two alienated villages in the Baroda District and one alienated village (Mangwapal) in the Amreli Mahal were resumed. Thus there is a net decrease of three villages.

The total land in the State was as under :—

District.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Bighas.	Kumbhas.	Bighas.	Kumbhas.
Baroda	2,015,186	29,288	2,033,136	27,969
Kadi	3,271,293	.....	3,272,938	.....
Naosari	1,457,048	.....	1,515,501	.....
Amreli	137,770	.....	1,451,385	.....
Total	8,121,231	29,288	8,272,960	27,969

The increase in the Baroda District is attributable to the introduction of new survey settlement, while that in the Amreli District to the inclusion of the area of alienated villages which was left out till now. In the other Districts the increase is due to the entry of more correct figures.

The following table gives the areas of lands relinquished by cultivators and of new lands brought under cultivation during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year.

*Lands relinquished and brought under cultivation
in local bighas.*

District.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.
Baroda... ..	2,429	26,680	1,861	35,328
Kadi	10,385	89,798	13,447	106,909
Naosari	1,652	32,380	1,689	20,759
Amreli	5,059	3,403	3,172	18,986
Total	19,525	152,261	20,169	181,982

It may be noted as satisfactory that more land was taken up for cultivation during the year under report than in any previous year, after the great famine of 1900. Some portions of the reserved forests in Sankheda and Dhari Talukas appeared fitted more for cultivation than for forest produce. 6,162 bighas of land of the reserved forests were accordingly placed under the control of the Revenue Department, and most of it was taken up for cultivation during the year under report. The Department is to be complimented on its continued exertions in bringing as much land as possible under cultivation.

The following table shows the transfers of land held by cultivators :—

Transfers of land.

How transferred.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
Inheritance	12,662	177,516	7,174	102,203
Partition	99	1,431	148	3,636
Gifts and exchange ...	715	7,940	842	8,416
Mortgage	722	6,056	760	6,260
Redemption	86	599	117	666
Sale	2,969	31,008	4,871	48,569
Other reasons	1,926	25,465	2,209	25,123
Total	19,179	250,015	16,121	194,873

N.B.—The figures for the last year as shown above are more correct.

The total number of persons making transfers as well as the area of land transferred was less than in the previous year, but in the case of sales the number of sellers and the area of land sold increased by about 50 per cent. This state of things would seem to suggest the need of a careful enquiry into the economic condition of agriculturists, and the subject is receiving consideration.

The net demands and collections for the year under report are compared with those in the preceding year in the following table :—

District.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Demands.	Collections.	Demands.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	33,37,840	30,59,483	32,42,466	31,20,897
Kadi	30,09,030	27,08,556	29,23,866	27,94,622
Naosari	16,94,802	16,72,420	16,93,583	16,77,697
Amreli	8,87,540	7,05,275	9,42,412	8,57,706
Huzur Treasury ...	5,103	5,103	7,622	7,622
Total ...	89,34,315	81,50,837	88,09,949	84,58,544

N.B.—The present figures do not tally with those in the last year's report, but as they are more correct they are entered in the above table. It will appear that in all the Districts, except Amreli, the demand went down a little, but the collections were much better than those of the preceding year. This was due partly to the timely and well distributed rains during the year under report. In the Amreli District the demand was greater than that for the past year, as liberal remissions were given in the latter year on account of deficient rainfall.

The following table gives the total amount of remissions granted during the year under report :—

District.	Under Ordinary Rules.		
	Past arrears.	Current arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	7,819	2,592	10,411
Kadi	1,98,310	31,420	2,29,730
Naosari	32,886	4,335	37,221
Amreli	86,166	1,383	87,549
Total	3,25,181	39,730	3,64,911

As the yield of crops came up to the average during the year under report, there was no necessity of passing any special general orders for remissions, but past and current arrears were dealt with under the ordinary rules bearing on the subject.

His Highness was, however, graciously pleased to order on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee a remission of some portion of the outstanding balances of land revenue at the end of Samvat 1962 in the Petlad Mahal with its Peta Mahal of Siswa. The amount thus remitted came to Rs. 4,86,212 in this Mahal with its Peta Mahal. Arrears of Veroes also were written off in compliance with the above order and the amount came to Rs. 20,407.

Owing to a succession of bad years, the arrears of Land Revenue had greatly accumulated in Okhamandal. His Highness was pleased to order that all these arrears should be written off excepting a single year's revenue, and that even that small amount should be recovered by eight easy instalments. The amount written off in accordance with this order came to Rs. 78,649.

The holders of Ankadia villages in the Kadi District have become insolvent owing to successive years of famine and scarcity. They are not able to give the fixed amount (which is generally very low) owing to their poverty. Arrears due from these holders of Ankadia villages had accumulated to such an extent that they could not have paid them even by the immediate advent of a succession of good years. Under these circumstances, with a view to give relief to the people, His Highness was pleased to order liberal remissions of arrears amounting to Rs. 59,080.

In the above table of remissions, the amounts pertaining to Okhamandal and the Ankadia villages just mentioned are included. Those granted in Petlad, including Siswa, as stated above will appear in the next year's report, as the adjustments with regard to them are made in the current year.

The following table gives the comparative statement of past arrears relating to 1905-06 and 1906-07 :—

Arrears of Land Revenue.

District.			At the beginning of 1906-07.	At the close of 1906-07.
			Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	...	...	37,05,797	31,61,219
Kadi	...	...	29,48,213	23,08,194
Naosari	...	...	2,69,019	1,26,562
Amreli	...	...	14,70,838	11,97,689
Total	...		83,93,917	67,93,664

It will be seen that Rs. 16,00,253 of past arrears were either collected or written off during the year under report. Out of this amount Rs. 3,64,911 were remitted as mentioned above and the remaining amount of Rs. 12,35,342 was recovered from the holders of land, &c.

The following table shows the coercive measures taken during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year :—

Coercive measures for recovery of revenue.

Items.	Number of Cases in 1905-06.	Number of Cases in 1906-07.
Notices... ..	77,943	81,410
Fines	2,068	80
Sales of land	496	1,598
„ moveable property	86	293
„ immoveable property other than land.	189	297
Cases in which land was removed and entered as unoccupied as there were no bidders for it.	273	651
Arrests	106	236
Forfeitures	20	13
Attachments of Government land	2,554	5,692
Attachment of Alienated land	256	168
„ of Alienated villages, Narwa villages, &c.	14	15
Total ...	84,005	90,453

N.B.—The present figures for the previous year are more correct than those given in the last year's report.

It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding a strong disinclination on the part of higher authorities that coercive measures should be resorted to, the local Officers have been obliged, mainly owing to latches and the evasive attitude of the ryots in regard to the payment of revenue, to have recourse to such measures to a larger extent than in the past year. There is an appreciable decrease, however, under the heads of “fines”, “arrests” and “forfeitures”.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

The miscellaneous revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 91,232 as compared with Rs. 92,407 in the previous year.

In the report of 1905-06, the miscellaneous revenue is shown to be Rs. 4,26,800. This amount included interest on Government Promissory Notes and loans advanced to Sardars, &c. As such interest does not form a part of the proceeds of the miscellaneous revenue realized by the Land Revenue Department, it is not included in the figures given above. There is only a decrease of about Rs. 1,175 during the year under report, which requires no particular explanation.

(d)—LOCAL CESS.

Local Cess was levied in the same manner and in the same places in the Kadi and Naosari Districts, but it was extended during the year under report to all Government lands in the Baroda and Amreli Districts, where only alienated lands and villages were heretofore subjected to it. The following table is given to show the proceeds of the Local Cess in the four Districts during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year :—

Name of District.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	99,789	96,711	2,66,951	2,48,119
Kadi	1,67,025	1,88,601	1,85,145	1,76,638
Naosari	1,04,349	1,03,472	1,16,105	1,15,506
Amreli	19,243	4,784	69,374	52,356
Total ...	3,90,406	3,43,518	6,37,575	5,92,619

The demand and collections are greater during the year under report than those of the previous year in all the four Districts and especially in the Baroda and Amreli Districts for the reason stated above. In the Naosari and Kadi Districts, the demand exceeded that of the preceding year, because the land revenue demand for the year was greater. The distribution of the revenue derived from the Local Cess to the different Local Boards for expenditure on useful works will be described in a subsequent chapter.

(e)—TAXES.

The revenue under the head of taxes consisted of the same items as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, Income-tax, Rent of homestead lands under the name of Ubhad Vero, and the proceeds of the Pilgrim tax, &c., at Dwarka.

The following table gives the number of persons in each class, paying income-tax, and the revenue demanded :—

Income-tax.

Class of payers of Income-tax.	Huzur Treasury.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amreli.	Total Persons.	Total Revenue.
							Rs.
1st Rs. 7 ...	262	1,079	1,162	350	339	3,192	22,344
2nd Rs. 10 ...	134	348	244	129	108	963	9,630
3rd Rs. 15 ...	230	350	237	163	75	1,085	16,275
4th Rs. 35 ...	90	69	43 (3 paying 30 each.)	48	25	275	9,625
5th Rs. 75 ...	42	31	9	9	10	101	7,575
6th Rs. 125 ...	15	9	...	...	2	26	3,250
7th above Rs. 125 ...	10	3	...	1	1	15	4,171
	(Rs. 2,322)	(Rs. 1,392)		(Rs. 300)	(Rs. 157)		
Total ...	783	1,869	1,725 †3 paying 30 each.	700	560	5,657 3 paying 30 each.	72,870 † 90 72,960

N.B.—Three cases were under investigation and they were decided during the year under report, and the parties were charged under the old scale 5th class at Rs. 30.

The revenue from the Income-tax was Rs. 96,149 in the preceding year as against Rs. 72,960 in the year under report. The large decrease was due to the raising of the taxable minimum from Rs. 300 to 500. During the year under report 12,007 persons, who paid the income-tax in the previous year, received exemption from it under the revised scale. The chief object of this revised scale was to exempt persons of small incomes from taxation, and to put a reasonable burden upon people better off. This revised scale is given in last year's report.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, His Highness was pleased to sanction the raising of the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to 750, and to revise the scale which will result in a still further decrease of the revenue derived from this tax. The revised scale, while exempting all incomes below Rs. 750 a year from taxation, makes no alteration in the rate of assessment on incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs. 4,000, and with regard to the higher incomes, the rate is increased, but in no case does it exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the income.

The results of this measure will appear in the next report, but at present it is calculated that it has released about 2,930 persons from the tax. This is a great boon to persons having moderate incomes and will be appreciated by them.

The tax under the head of Ubhad Vero is, really speaking, not a tax, but it is a sort of rent on homestead lands. During the preceding year, it was decided by the Council that, on the payment of 20 times the difference between the amount of Vero and the ordinary rent for homestead lands, the Vero might be remitted. This order was made with a view to place all homestead lands on the same level. The redemption of the rent is left to the option of the occupants and is to take effect in the course of five years. Many persons

ave already taken advantage of the measure and, it is hoped, that, before the prescribed period is over, the rents of homestead lands will become uniform all over the State.

It may be remarked that almost all Veros have disappeared on the introduction of the income-tax, and every opportunity is taken to abolish the few non-agricultural or professional cesses which still continue to be levied either through misapprehension on the part of the local officials or for other reason. During the year under report, the following taxes were abolished, *viz.*, Bethak Vero in the Sinore and Sidhpur Talukas, Bari Barnani, Masalini and Chobadarini *lagats* in the Kheralu Taluka, and Dhed and Ghani Veros and Van-charai in the Dabhoi Taluka. The annual proceeds from these taxes amounted to about Rs. 384.

The Pilgrim tax levied at Dwarka and Beyt has, at various periods since 1886 A.D., undergone reduction from Rs. 9 per head till it has now reached Re. 1 per head. This has led not to a decrease in the receipts but to a substantial increase. With 9 rupees the proceeds were about Rs. 30,000, with 3 rupees the proceeds rose to Rs. 56,000. It is expected that the further reduction made from the current year will also result in an increase.

(f)—STATE BOUNDARIES.

The duties and functions of this branch of the Department remained the same as in the preceding year.

Mr. R. R. Kothawala was in charge of this branch from August 1906 to June 1907 and Mr. G. V. Gokhale held the charge in July 1907, when the former was transferred to Petlad Sub-Division as Naib Suba.

The strength of the staff remained the same as in the previous year. Two temporary Surveyors were entertained for 6 months for the Dang demarcation work.

The following table will show the work turned out by this branch during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Serial No.	Nature of Work.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	Boundaries surveyed	114	63
2	Boundaries verified	82	96
3	Boundaries settled	19	26
4	Boundary cases prepared or conducted before the Boundary Commissioner or explained personally to the Resident or other British Officers	1	3
5	Foreign Boundaries examined	123	177
6	Taluka Boundary records inspected	17	10
7	Mileage of Railway line surveyed for demarcation or demarcated	40 miles demarcated.	Easements of T. V. Ry. settled.
8	Copies of maps supplied to other offices ...	507	516
9	Copies of Boundary field-books supplied to other offices	482	340
10	Boundaries examined by Local and District Officers	1,138	1,130

It will be seen that the out-turn of work was on the whole equal to that in the preceding year.

The Udalpur Litur Gothada boundary and Kothiakhad and Gumbhira boundary disputes that were pending for a long time were disposed of during the year. The difficult work of demarcating the unhealthy part of the Songhad and Vyara frontier from the Dangs was almost completed during the year under report.

In the Settlement of easements on the Tapti Valley Railway line it was agreed to satisfy almost all the pressing needs of the cultivators with certain modifications.

On the whole the work done in this branch was satisfactory and creditable to Mr. Kothawala.

VI.—REVENUE—SECTION B.

(a)—RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

This section, as mentioned in the report for the previous year, comprises the following branches :—

- (1) Religious Institutions.
- (2) Court of Wards.
- (3) Attached Estates.
- (4) Land Acquisition.

Mr. K. G. Deshpande was in charge of this branch from the beginning of the year to the 12th of March 1907 when it passed to Mr. K. B. Jadhav on his appointment as Joint Sar Subah.

The Devasthan Adhikari has mainly got the following duties to perform :—

- (a) Actual management of the Religious and Charitable Institutions which were originally managed by the Khangi Department.
- (b) Supervision and control over the Institutions originally managed by the Settlement Department.
- (c) Supervision of Institutions managed by private individuals receiving aid from the State in the shape of money, land or both. The numbers of Institutions under the heads (a) and (b) were 19 and 31 respectively during the year. The total expenditure of these Institutions under the direct management of the State was Rs. 1,13,187 during the year under report and the total savings at their disposal at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,280. The savings of Vithal Mandir, Koteswar, Bhuteswar, Bechraji and Nagnath, amounting in all to Rs. 1,08,122, have been invested in securities.

The Bechraji Mata, in Vadavli, contributes towards the expenses of the Bechraji, Visnagar, Kheralu and Mehsana Hospitals. Kashi Vishwanath, Nagnath, Pipleshwar and a few other Institutions contribute Rs. 4,600 every year towards the expenses of the Orphanage at Amreli.

The total value of the property belonging to these Institutions including houses, jewellery, gold and silver articles, brass pots, &c., is Rs. 18,52,135. The papers of Barkhali Settlement regarding the Petlad Taluka (including Shiswa) are being prepared by the Settlement Department, and after they are ready the precise number of Institutions receiving aid in the shape of Barkhali land will be known. For the present, definite information about 6,023 of them has been obtained as follows :—

Name of District.	No. of Devasthans having an income of Rs. 200 and under per year.	No. of Devasthans having an income of more than Rs. 200 a year.	No. of those situated within foreign territory.	Total number of Devasthans.	Total amount of cash allowances	Total amount of income in the shape of Barkhali land and Inam villages.	Miscellaneous income from other sources.	Total income.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ...	2,099	111	126	2,336	97,020	60,969	7,063	1,65,052	The Petlad Mahal is not included herein.
Kadi ...	2,499	41	19	2,559	31,599	42,160	6,052	79,811	
Naosari ...	729	16	38	783	8,389	15,579	4,361	28,329	
Amreli ...	305	22	18	345	20,161	17,302	557	38,020	
Total ...	5,632	190	201	6,023	1,57,169	1,36,010	18,033	3,11,212	

As mentioned in the previous report, two of the Institutions under the direct management of the State, *viz.*, the Kedareshwar Khichadi and the Gyarmi Karkhanas, are situate in the Baroda City and are intended for the distribution of food in charity to Hindus and Mahomedans respectively. The recipients hold passes which are not transferable. The passes of the Hindu recipients were revised in the year 1904-05 after an investigation into their circumstances. The number stood at 1,041 at the close of the previous year. 17 of these died, while 3 new passes were granted during the year under report. The number was thus 1,027 at the end of the year. The average daily attendance of the pass-holders was 744 or 72 per cent. of the total number.

The passes held by Mahomedans in the Gyarmi Karkhana were revised in the course of the previous year, and the number was fixed at 808. It remained so at the close of the year under report. The average daily attendance of the Mahomedan pass-holders was about 720 or 90 per cent. of the total number.

Some interesting historical facts relating to the more important of the Devasthanas are mentioned in the last year's report, and it is not therefore necessary to repeat them here.

Adverting to the large number of Institutions which are managed by private individuals, but which receive aid from the State in the shape of cash allowances, land or both, it should be remarked that they have come under stricter supervision on the part of the State in pursuance of the Sarvajanik Sanstha Nibandha of 1905. The exact number of all such Institutions is not yet ascertained.

Three managers of Vaishnava temples and one manager of Swamy Narayen temple applied for exemption from the application of the Sarvajanik Sanstha Rules on the ground

that they were not Public Institutions. Two of the applications have been disposed of during the year and the remaining two are under inquiry.

A special officer has been appointed to supervise the work of Religious and Charitable Institutions that come within the scope of the Act just referred to. His duty is to assist the Devasthan Adhikari in exercising control over all such Institutions whether under State or under private management, and also to go out in the districts on a tour of inspection, his designation being Devasthan Assistant and Sarvajanic Sanstha Tapasni Kamdar. Mr. N. S. Sindhe held charge of this office from the beginning of the year to 12th March 1907, when he was transferred to the Police Department. The place remained vacant for about 3 months, but its duties were during that period looked after by Joint Sar Subah himself. Mr. M. K. Nadkarni was appointed to this post in June and continued therein to the end of the year under report.

308 Institutions in the Baroda and Amreli Districts were visited during the year, and their accounts and properties were examined. Defects in management that came to notice were considered and necessary instructions given to the managers.

The Act requires the managers of institutions, possessing an annual income of more than Rs. 200, to submit inventories of property and statements of income and expenditure together with their budgets to the Devasthan Adhikari for scrutiny and sanction. Some of these have already submitted budgets, and steps are taken to see that others follow the provisions of the Act in this respect. Due care and tact are observed in dealing with the several managers in this respect, and in avoiding giving offence to the feelings of the people concerned. The good intentions of the Act are being realized by the managers more and more as time passes on, and many

of them have come forward willingly to submit budgets. As mentioned in the previous report the State has no concern with these Institutions, except to see that the properties are utilized in the manner desired by the donors, and by the communities interested in them.

(b)—COURT OF WARDS.

There were 54 wards under the guardianship of this office in the beginning of the year under report. Six new wards came under supervision during the year and one ward attained the age of majority. Thus there were 59 wards' estates under management at the close of the year.

As mentioned in previous reports, the principal duties of this branch are (1) management of the minors' estates, and (2) the education and proper training of the minors themselves.

Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 62,500 stood in the name of the Palya Palak Adhikari at the close of the year. The value of the other property of the wards is not yet definitely ascertained. Information on the subject is being collected. Before the organization of this office, the arrangements for looking after and managing the property of the wards were somewhat defective and wanting in method. But since the control and supervision of this office have been established, perceptible advantages have accrued, and after definite information is collected about all the wards, the management will result in a better state of affairs.

The scheme of bringing all the wards to Baroda and lodging them in a suitable boarding house is still under consideration, and will probably be disposed of in a short time.

During the year under report marriages of two male and three female wards were celebrated.

(c)—ATTACHED ESTATES.

The number of estates under attachment at the beginning and at the close of the year under report, and the causes which led to their attachment, are shown in the following table :—

Changes.	Under the Guardians' and Wards' Act.	Mortgaged to Govt. for Loans.	Attached for arrears of Revenue.	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	Attached for mismanagement of Temples.	Attached pending mutation of names.	Attached for protection of Govt. shares.	Attached as properties of Temples under Govt. management.	Attached for other causes.	TOTAL.
Estates under attachment in the beginning of the year ...	30	46	40	28	53	69	5	13	35	319
Under attachment at the close of the year ...	34	37	48	17	47	63	4	14	47	311

The following figures will show the number of attached estates, their annual assets, and arrears for the year under report and the two preceding years :—

Year.				No. of attached Estates.	Annual Assets.	Arrears.
					Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	...	...	...	321	6,35,429	5,75,839
1905-06	...	...	...	319	6,22,169	7,03,132
1906-07	...	...	...	311	6,44,762	6,88,093

Of the Rs. 6,88,093 in arrears, only Rs. 84,053 are from the last year's demand, and the remaining Rs. 6,04,039 represent past arrears. The total realizations in 1906-07 amounted to Rs. 6,60,967.

The number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment is shown in the following table. It will be seen that 133 estates have been under attachment for more than five years :—

Number of Estates under Attachment for more than					
One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
76	27	47	28	133	311

A charge of two per cent. on the annual Jamabandi of these estates is levied for Government management ; but out of its proceeds the Department has been empowered to sanction establishments for the Talukas in which they are situate, in order to provide proper and efficient management.

(d)—LAND ACQUISITION.

As stated in the last year's report, there are two regulations for acquiring land and paying compensation for the same. One was passed in 1886 and applies to property situated within the limits of the Baroda Municipality, the other was passed in 1902 and subsequently modified, and applies to property in the rest of the Raj.

In the beginning of the year under report, this work of awarding compensation was done by the Settlement, the P. W. and the Jakat Departments, besides this office. But when the appointment of the Joint Sar Subha was made, the work done by the Jakat branch was transferred to this office. According to Section 65 of the Land Acquisition Rules for the districts, the P. W. Department used to settle compensation for lands and other property taken up for ordinary public purposes. In case of large works, such as railways and tanks,

compensation was settled by Revenue officers. But His Highness ordered in March 1907 that the P. W. Department should settle compensation for all works for which they require lands, buildings, and such other property. The work of compensation to be paid for lands and property having a British guarantee has, as hitherto, been done by the Settlement Department (Giras Branch).

When this branch was first created in 1905 there was a large number of cases pending disposal. The cases were entrusted to a Special Compensation Officer. He worked directly under the supervision of this office. The P. W. Department has also since secured one Compensation Officer for the work of the Baroda City and the districts working under the direct control of that department. The local Revenue officers have been given the assistance of the necessary clerical establishment to clear off arrears of work wherever found necessary.

The work done during the year under report will be seen from the table below :—

Details of Cases in which Compensation was Awarded.

District and Department.	Number of Cases.	Area of Land compensated in Bighas.	Amount of the Award. Rs. a. p.	Area of Land given in exchange. Bighas.
Kadi District	103	286 15 0	1,156 12 0	4 7 0
Baroda „	164	164 10 14	24,088 8 0	17 10 12
Naosari „	268	189 6 6	4,171 0 2	17 10 12
Amreli „	16	69 15 0	2,914 10 9	16 18 0
Head Office and Special Compensation Office	489	235 6 0	2,555 0 9	0 15 0
Public Works	51	80 bighas and 39,293 sq. ft.	47,762 5 6	0 4 0
Total	1,091	1,056 7 15 and 39,293 sq. ft.	88,648 0 4	57 5 4
Figures for 1905-06 ...	891	1,945 0 0	89,742 0 0	85 0 0

The work done by the Settlement Department is mentioned below :—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Area in Bighas.	Compensation awarded					
			Paid in lump sum.			Kothali Santh.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1906-07 	6	7.14	125	9	6	4	5	11

During the year under report the present Land Acquisition Act for the districts has been revised by this office and has been forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer. When the Act comes into force, much trouble, it is hoped, will be saved and the work of settling compensation made much easier.

VII.—REVENUE—SECTION C.

(a)—CUSTOMS.

As mentioned in the previous report, Mr. Raojibhai B. Patel continued to be in charge of the important group of Revenue offices mentioned below, with the designation of Jakat Adhikari and Director of Agriculture and Industries up to the 12th of March 1907 :—

- (a) Customs.
- (b) Excise.
- (c) Opium.
- (d) Salt.
- (e) Agriculture.
- (f) Industries.
- (g) Registration.
- (h) Stamps.
- (i) Printing and Stationery.
- (j) Port and Tolls.

On 12th March 1907, Mr. Khaserao B. Jadhav was appointed Joint Sar Subah and placed in charge of all the offices belonging to the Joint Revenue Service. Of the branches mentioned above, those dealing with Customs, Excise, Opium, Salt, Registration, Stamps and Printing and Stationery were placed directly under him. Mr. Raojibhai remained in the office as Director of Agriculture and Industries under the control of the Joint Sar Subah and also worked as General Assistant to the latter in reference to all such branches as were in his direct charge. This arrangement was in force at the end of the year under report. Mr. Jadhav was as active and devoted in his work as ever and Mr. Raojibhai resourceful.

The tariff changes introduced in the year 1904-05 proved so favourable that further advances were made in the same direction during the two succeeding years with the result that

the octroi duties in the towns of the Baroda and Kadi Districts, excepting the Baroda City, as well as the duties on timber, foreign liquor, and some of the articles under groceries, were got rid of. In the Naosari and Amreli Districts, there is octroi duty prevailing in the isolated towns of Naosari, Kathor and Amreli. At Kodinar only frontier duty is charged. In Okhamandal the old system of frontier and octroi duty on an *ad valorem* basis in addition to the British tariff at the ports was in force. It was in operation for three years. On the expiry of that period, on 31st July 1907, the system of specific frontier duties has been introduced and octroi in the towns of Dwarka, Verawala and Beyt abolished. The number of duty-paying articles has also been reduced. This completes the reform of Customs duties in the whole State, excepting Petlad. There has been a perceptible increase in the duty on certain articles, notably that on the export of cotton, which had all been fixed previously after due consideration, but the disadvantage has been counterbalanced by simplification in the general system and relief afforded to trade in several articles of varying use to the public. The following statement shows the revenue from Customs dues in all the divisions as compared with that in the previous year :—

Division.		1905-06.	1905-07.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	...	4,34,734	5,04,161	Includes Baroda City, Petlad and Chanded. Including port dues.
Naosari	...	22,642	20,285	
Kadi	...	2,17,310	2,13,409	
Amreli	...	37,072	48,759	Includes Okhamandal.
Total	...	7,11,758	7,86,614	

Thus there is an increase of Rs. 74,856 in the total revenue

on account of increased trade in spite of the abolition of kasaba or octroi duties and reduction of some articles in the tariff schedules.

Some difficulties were found in the working of the new inspection system introduced in August 1906 as mentioned in the last year's report. The scheme was intended to provide for better supervision and more effective control of the levy of duties and a stronger check on the smuggling of opium and the illicit distillation of liquor. Some modifications were suggested at the Annual Conference of Departmental Officers, and the same, being sanctioned, have come into force from the 1st August 1907.

(b)—EXCISE.

The revenue under the head of Excise comprises (1) the revenue from farming the manufacture and sale of country liquor, (2) the sale of foreign liquor, (3) that of toddy, and (4) that of intoxicating drugs.

As mentioned in the last year's report, the Abkari farms for the Baroda and Kadi Districts, which had run out by the end of 1905-06, were again sold for Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 86,000, respectively, for a period of three years. These came into force in the year under report, and brought in a total increase of about Rs. 61,000 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The following statement gives the excise revenue for the last two years :—

Items.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture and sale of liquor	6,22,187	7,66,226
Sale of intoxicating drugs	8,997	7,838
Extraction and sale of toddy	1,46,950	1,54,570
Fees for licenses for the sale of foreign liquor	1,250	1,175
Miscellaneous	2,114	26,033
Total ...	7,81,498	9,55,842

There was thus an increase of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lacs in the excise revenue in the year under report. This was due as just mentioned to the new contracts for the Kadi and Baroda Districts and to increased consumption on account of a good agricultural year and to Rs. 23,520 received from the British Government, being a refund of duty charged on Bhang and Ganja by them for the last five years.

The following statement gives the total demand and collections in the year under review of the excise revenue :—

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	2,12,801	2,12,321	480
Kadi	88,920	88,814	106
Naosari	6,46,168	6,45,706	461
Amreli	8,853	8,853	.....
Total ...	9,56,742	9,55,695	1,047

As compared with the demand, the sum remaining in arrears is very small and needs no particular remarks.

The following statement gives the number of shops for the sale of liquor and toddy during the year under review :—

Districts.	Liquor Shops.	Liquor and Toddy Shops.	Toddy Shops.	Foreign Liquor Shops.	Total.
Baroda	274	3	...	5	282
Naosari	339	...	270	7	616
Kadi	194	...	...	...	194
Total ...	807	3	270	12	1,092

The above statement does not include liquor shops in the Amreli District where the out-still system still prevails.

196 offences against the excise law were reported in the year under report against 179 in the previous year, and conviction was obtained in 150 cases.

(c)—OPIUM.

The sources of opium revenue are as follows :—

- (a) Profits on the sale of opium in the Bombay Market.
- (b) Profits on opium issued to farmers and licensed vendors for consumption in the State.
- (c) Fees for licenses for retail vend and miscellaneous receipts.

The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly and is conducted under a system similar to that prevailing in Bengal, while the retail sale for consumption within the State is managed under the system in vogue in the Bombay Districts.

The cultivation and manufacture of opium were carried on in the Kadi District during the year under report. Opium poppy was cultivated under licenses in the Sidhpur, Patan, Visnagar, Vadawali, Vijapur, Kheralu and Mehsana Talukas of the District.

The following comparative statement shows the area under poppy cultivation and its yield :—

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Total yield of the juice in lbs.	Average yield in lbs.
1905-06 ...	20,446	3,77,210	18·5
1906-07 ...	10,987	96,621	8·31

There is a considerable decrease in the cultivation. The area comes to about half that of the preceding year. The reason for this decrease is that the market for the castor oil seeds and linseed was good, and as the rains were favourable for these crops, the cultivators naturally took to them. The average yield has also fallen considerably.

The licensed cultivators are bound to sell all the juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to issuing the licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice for the year under report was Rs. 3-2-0 per seer of 40 tolas. The following statement shows the quantity of opium sent to the Government Depôts and to Bombay during the year under report and the previous year:—

Year.	Opium sent to the Government Depôts for Local Consumption.		Opium sold at Bombay for Export.	
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
1905-06 ...	17,850		90,673	
1906-07 ...	25,900		3,22,662	

In the Kadi, Amreli and Baroda Districts licenses were given for individual shops by auction, while in the Naosari District the license for retail sale was given to one farmer for the whole District by auction.

The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are shown in the following table:—

Year.		Cost of production in Rs.	Amount realized from licensed vendors in Rs.	Profit to the State in Rs.
1905-06	...	73,788	3,78,773	3,04,985
1906-07	...	1,06,482	3,51,917	2,45,435

The reason for a slight decrease in the profits was due to fluctuations in the issue rates.

The opium chests were sold at Bombay for foreign export through Messrs. Tata and Co.

The following table will show the financial results of the sale of opium at Bombay.

Year.	Cost price including interest, Railway freight, Agency, &c.	Transit duty paid at Ahmedabad.	Total Cost at Bombay.	Sale proceeds.	Profit to the State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	7,82,344	8,39,700	16,22,044	20,97,151	4,75,107
1906-07 ...	11,77,560	12,84,000	24,61,560	28,77,787	4,16,227

The Opium Superintendent, Mr. B. N. Kutar, was in charge of the Department up to March 1907 when Mr. Mohmed Ali replaced him in the office.

(d)—SALT.

As mentioned in previous reports, under the arrangement with the British Government as regards the prevention of manufacture of salt, every necessary precaution is taken in the three Districts of Baroda, Naosari and Kadi, and a special establishment is maintained to prevent any collection or manufacture of salt.

The Peninsula of Kathiawar being outside the British India salt line, the manufacture of salt is permitted in the Amreli District which is situated in that Peninsula, but it is limited to salt made from sea-water brime, and as its importation to British India or any other Indian State or even to Baroda, Kadi and Naosari is prohibited, the merchants of Okhamandal in that District export it to Zanzibar and other places outside India. The Royalty on about 51,500 maunds.

of salt exported from Okhamandal was Rs. 518-12-0 in the year under report against Rs. 254 in the last year. As German and other Foreign salt is imported into British India on payment of duty, the question of obtaining similar facilities for our Kathiawar salt was considered and is under correspondence with the Government of India.

At the Kodinar Taluka, which is also in the Kathiawar Peninsula, the State had a sort of monopoly and the people who manufactured salt had to sell it to the State and the State sold it at a slightly higher price to traders for local consumption. The income from the monopoly at Kodinar was Rs. 2,203 in the year under report and the expenditure was Rs. 1,497 showing a profit of Rs. 706 only. In order to develop the trade, free permission is given to the ryots to import salt from Okhamandal for local consumption, and the manufacture of salt at Kodinar is put a stop to from the current year. This measure will cause some loss to the State, but considering the encouragement to trade and the advantages of a free gift of one of the essentials of diet to the poor people of Okhamandal and Kodinar, the loss can count for nothing.

(e)—AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was, on the whole, better during the year under report than in the preceding five years. The monsoon burst in the middle of June, and ended by the end of September, while the distribution was generally fair. The average rainfall in the four Districts was as follows :—

Year.	Baroda.	Naosari.	Kadi.	Amreli.
1906-07.	37·47	48·05	32·07	23·8

Different crops.—The following table gives the area under the principal crops :—

Name of crops.	1905-06.		1906-07.	
	Area under crops in local bighas.	Percent-age.	Area under crops in local bighas.	Percent-age.
Rice	2,77,363	5·7	3,57,447	7·3
Bajri	10,55,167	21·7	9,39,532	19·8
Jowar	9,60,068	19·7	7,96,631	16·8
Wheat	1,26,125	2·6	1,20,368	2·6
Other cereals	1,86,541	3·8	3,71,904	8·0
Pulses	3,69,008	7·5	5,34,763	11·3
Cotton	12,40,719	25·5	10,60,269	22·4
Opium	35,352	·73	15,917	·33
Tobacco... ..	34,352	·71	55,675	1·16
Sugarcane	2,599	·01	3,807	·01
Oilseeds	2,81,095	5·7	3,92,845	8·3
Garden crops	10,128	·28	23,001	·5
Others	2,83,677	5·8	67,690	1·5
Total...	48,62,452	...	47,42,849	...

Agricultural Banks.—The two Banks, one at Songhad including the Vyara Branch, and the other at Harij, continued to work during the year. The business done during the year consisted chiefly of advances for seeds, bullocks, marriage and funeral expenses, and for paying up land revenue and debts amounting to Rs. 50,620 from the Songhad Bank and to Rs. 8,750 from the Harij Bank. The net profit on the transactions of the former Bank came to Rs. 2,358

and of the latter to Rs. 569. At the close of the year under report, the rules proposed for the new Agricultural Bank at Visnagar were sanctioned, and it is hoped that agriculturists and artisans for whom this Bank is principally intended will be benefited.

The Department tried its best to impress upon the people the advantages of co-operation in view to framing Co-operative Credit Societies, and the result was that twenty-two Village Co-operative Credit Societies and two Central Banks were formed in different parts of the State, and were registered during the year under report, under the Baroda Co-operative Credit Societies Act. Out of the village societies, 3 are in Baroda Taluka, two in Padra Taluka, one in Choranda Taluka and fifteen in Kodinar Taluka. The Central Banks are at Amreli and Kodinar of which the latter has been successful in carrying on business. It has received deposits of Rs. 3,200 and advanced Rs. 3,145 to the 15 affiliated societies in that taluka for seeds, bullocks, &c. A large number of village societies was ready at the close of the year under report to be registered and affiliated to the Visnagar Agricultural Bank as soon as it begins work.

Seed-Depôts.—The three Seed-Depôts at Padra, Kalol and Kodinar, continued to do good business, and advanced seed of the value of Rs. 12,209 to agriculturists, as against Rs. 8,337 in the previous year. The latter two depôts made a net profit of Rs. 363 and 226 respectively.

Agricultural School.—The school continued under the charge of this Department. During the year under report, special arrangements were made for the students to do practical work that they might get good grounding in the various branches of Agriculture. There were 17 students in the school, of which 12 were in the senior and five in the junior class.

The school does not attract a large number of students for want of prospects and the question has been under consideration. It is hoped that a thorough overhauling of the school and the provision of better prospects will make it more successful.

Baroda Model Farm.

Experiments.—Experiments for artificial manures on Tobacco and Sugar-cane were continued this year, with the object of ascertaining whether these could be economically successful, so as to replace the manures locally obtainable, and also to utilize them for other field crops. For this purpose, the complete manure-formulæ were made up for equal cost. This being the first year of the experiment, no results can be confidently deduced, but two facts have come out prominently in all cases:—

- (1) Nitrogen in the form of Sodium Nitrate gives better results than Potassium Nitrate.
- (2) A complete artificial manure containing Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphoric Acid gives better results than other manures of equal value.

The experiments will be continued. The varieties of local cotton that were selected from the last year's variety trials, *viz.*, Ghoghari and Mathio, were grown with and without manure, and gave a good out-turn. Some of the seed was distributed.

The sowing of white Egyptian cotton at various dates was tried. That started in March gave 600 lbs. per acre, while that sown in June gave only 240 lbs. The experiment at the Farm is being continued ; while farm-grown seed of this cotton has been given to 22 persons in different parts of the State with printed instructions for an extended trial.

Seed of the big Japanese groundnut, which gave the best yield as an unirrigated crop, has also been given to certain selected cultivators and to the travelling instructors, with printed leaflets containing instructions for a distinct trial. Selected seed of several varieties of Bajri, Jowar and other local crops, and imported seed of certain exotics and vegetables, were supplied to the seed-depôts and travelling instructors, as well as to some people who applied for them. A special experiment with Brown Egyptian Cotton without irrigation was tried in people's fields in many villages in various kinds of soils. The results show

- (1) that the best black cotton soil of Gujrat is suitable for this cotton ;
- (2) that the heat of October and November forces this cotton to early maturity ; and the bolls thus formed attract the boll-worm; and
- (3) that by removing tops and October-flowers as they spring, good crops may be hoped for.

The trial will be continued now on a small scale under the direct control of the Department in the best black cotton soil.

Songhad Farm.—This farm continued to do good work as before. The total income was Rs. 2,012 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,425, leaving a net profit of Rs. 587.

Travelling Instructors.—The Travelling Instructors for Kadi, Amreli and Okhamandal continued to do their instruction and experiment work. The Amreli Travelling Instructor induced 28 cultivators to try 40 plots with different crops. As a result of these crop experiments, a demand for seed of ginger, turmeric, Italian potatoes, and Muzaffarnagar wheat—all new crops—has sprung up amongst cultivators, and it is hoped that before long, these will be established crops in the District.

As a result of the agricultural awakening caused by these efforts of Government to spread a knowledge of improved methods and practice of agriculture, the people of the Amreli Taluka have formed an Agricultural Association, and they held their first agricultural show at Mota Ankadia near Amreli at the end of March 1907. In addition to local exhibits, and the produce of plot experiments there was a good display of useful implements sent by the Department. At the request of the Committee, these implements have been left with selected cultivators for trial under the supervision of the Travelling Instructor. One of these machines, a wheat-thresher, has been copied by a local mechanic, and any number can now be locally made when wanted. Several addresses were delivered of which the one by the Thakore Saheb of Hadola, which was very instructive and suited to the audience, was printed and distributed among the cultivators of the Taluka.

Several crops were tried during the year under report by the Kadi Travelling Instructor in the Government garden at Kadi.

Cotton, tur and tobacco—all new crops—were successfully tried by the Okhamandal Travelling Instructor during the year under report.

Kodinar Coconut Plantation.—Orders were passed in March 1907 to sell the plantation, but the Vahiwardar was not able to find a purchaser at a fair price. Some of the plants have, however, begun to bear fruit, and more are likely to do so next year. On further inquiries it appeared that the plantation might prove profitable and the question of sale is under consideration, a personal inspection of the same by the Director of Agriculture being deemed desirable. The net expense for the year was Rs. 408-6-9.

Entomology.—During the year under report, the insect diseases of tobacco, rapeseed, sesamum, gram, cotton, castor,

sugarcane, lablab and radish crops were studied. Useful particulars about the cotton bollworm and Kutra (hairy caterpillar) were published in Gujarati and distributed among people. Field experiment on a large scale was made for eradicating Kutra in the village of Kanial, Taluka Dehgam. The process, which is a simple one of keeping lights for a few days after the first fall of rain, was practically shown to the village people and they were convinced of its success.

Two Circle Inspectors were trained by the Entomologist during the year under report and they are now able to supply particulars about insect pests and to carry out his instructions.

The Entomologist was sent to Pusa for a month to observe and study the work of the Imperial Entomologist.

Arboriculture.—Aloe Indica has been planted in the villages of Sarbhada and Akdi, and date-palm in Wakia, in the Amreli Taluka. A plantation of Sisal-hemp has been started at Rajli and Banaiya in the Dabhoi Taluka.

The work of planting Babul-seed in waste lands was continued in the Kadi District and in the Dabhoi and Baroda Talukas. The area planted was 11,022 bighas during the year under report. The income was Rs. 13,589 as against Rs. 20,268 in the preceding year; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,083, as against Rs. 6,879 in the same year.

Veterinary Surgeons.—The two Veterinary Surgeons at Baroda and Mehsana continued to do good work. A new dispensary that was found necessary was opened at Amreli on the 26th April 1907. The number of animals treated by the Veterinary Surgeons during the year under report was 2,760 against 4,749 during the previous year. The number was less as there was no epidemic in the Kadi and Amreli Districts. Rinderpest did a good deal of damage in Baroda and Naosari Districts. Inoculation against this disease was started, but

people have not yet taken kindly to it. The total expense was Rs. 2,965 or about one rupee per head of cattle treated.

Instructions showing the symptoms and remedies of the most prevalent diseases of cattle given in a tabular form is in the press, and will, when printed, be supplied to all village Punchayats.

Sericulture.—This industry continued to receive attention. The Superintendent has to go about to induce people to adopt it. In the year under report, six crops of silk were taken at Songhad and one at Baroda at the Model Farm. The total amount of silk reeled by the boys at the Dhanka School at Songhad during the year was 136 tolas silk and 117 tolas waste. Reeling was mostly done with the Bengal machine. Among 25 students that were admitted into the Songhad School during the year under report, 12 students from this State and 8 from the Kolhapur State went through the course. 15 new students were admitted at the end of the year under report.

During the year under report, the Mulberry plantation was extended at the Songhad farm in order to meet the growing demand for cuttings and plants from the people. A fair number of ryots were induced to plant trees, and some cultivators to plant cuttings in their fields.

The experiment of rearing eriworm was contemplated during the year under report and seed was imported from Assam. But on the way moths emerged from all the cocoons sent and the experiment could not be conducted.

Vyara Farm.—Cuttings for bush Mulberry were planted on two bighas of the Vyara Farm, but they died owing to the absence of water. When water arrangements are completed and buildings are ready next year, the Sericultural School will be transferred to this place from Songhad.

During the last month of the year under report, Mr. A. C. Sinha, an old pupil of Mr. Mukerjee's, took charge of the work of Superintendent as Sericultural Expert and made some valuable suggestions.

(f)—INDUSTRIES.

An important event in connection with the development of industries was the creation of the office of an Economic Adviser, and the appointment thereto of Mr. R. C. Whitenack, B. A., an American gentleman whom His Highness brought with him when he returned from Europe in November 1906, and who has justified his selection by manifestation of great energy and perseverance, quickness in comprehension of subjects and resourcefulness.

Mr. Whitenack visited the principal towns in the State and has made recommendations for the establishment of a State Bank as economic development generally depends in the first place upon the organization of co-operative (or Joint-stock) banking. It is expected that such a Bank will be opened at Baroda within a short time. The principal subjects that engaged the attention of the Economic Adviser during the year were the cotton-seed oil industry, tanning and fibre industries, improvement of the cotton staple, minerals and mining industry and technical education.

Cotton-seed Oil Industry.—Estimates of machinery were obtained from England and America. A large quantity of seed was shipped in the spring to America to be tested under the official supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. When the report is received a pamphlet will be issued on the subject. Meanwhile two companies have been registered in Baroda, one in Surat and one in Ahmedabad on the strength of information already supplied.

Tanning.—Mr. J. Ganesh, an expert in tanning, who has received training in America, has been employed to

develop the Chrome-tanning industry in the State. He visited tanning factories at Bombay, Madras and Cawnpore, and is now engaged in starting a Chrome-leather factory at Baroda.

Fibre Industry.—The Economic Adviser visited a large plantation near Bombay and gathered information as to costs, &c. Information on the subject is awaited from England which, when received, will be published for information of the people.

Cotton.—The Economic Adviser visited several Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad and the problems connected with the improvement of the staple and the difficulties experienced by mill owners in Baroda have been under his consideration and he expects to place his views before Government shortly.

Minerals, Mining, &c.—Several persons applied for prospecting licenses. A set of rules and regulations on the subject are under consideration. More people, it is hoped, will be gradually drawn to this industry. Since the close of the year, most of the applications have been sanctioned, and the rules passed and formulated.

Technical Education.—The Economic Adviser has discussed the subject with the Principal of Kala Bhavan. When the two American experts engaged by the Mysore Government have reached India, the Economic Adviser expects to get in touch with them for the purpose of making their expert knowledge available for Baroda.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The subjects of dairying, flour-mills, starch and sugar-making, chocolate, glass, cement, brick and tiles, tobacco growing and curing also engaged his attention. At the direction of His Highness the Economic Adviser has undertaken a thorough economic survey of the

State and made some progress with it. A number of subjects connected with this work have been under investigation.

Calcutta Exhibition.—The Calcutta Exhibition was held at the end of December 1906, and the Director of Agriculture and Industries took there some weaving students from the Sayaji Loom Works to exhibit and actually work on the new Sayaji Hand Loom Machine. The machine has now drawn much attention of the public. A first class certificate was awarded for the samples of Egyptian Cotton sent up from the Baroda Model Farm.

An exhibition of Swadeshi articles, attended with fair success—the fruit of the zeal, public spirit and enterprise of leading officials and citizens—was held at Baroda in November 1906. To encourage industry, a donation of Rs. 200 was given to the exhibition.

Flour Mill.—Concessions in the matter of Customs and water-cess were granted to the New Company that was formed last year.

The Government has ordered suitable roads to be prepared and conveniences for suitable water-supply to be made for the new mills near the Baroda Railway Station.

Umbrella Factory.—Mr. R. K. Lular has formed a company to start a factory to manufacture umbrellas with a capital of Rs. 50,000. Thirty shares of Rs. 100 each are bought by the State, and Rs. 5,000 are lent to the Company at a very low rate of interest.

Experiments in Boring Wells on the Japanese System.—Mr. Ito, an expert Japanese, who had made some experiments in well-boring in the Bhawnagar State, was engaged in this State in December 1906. He was employed on the Baroda Model Farm to begin his work. The well, that was being bored, has gone down about 120 feet by the end of July 1907.

Private Factories.—The following table shows private factories using steam during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year :—

Kind of Factories			1905-06.	1906-07.
Ginning Factories	...	...	59	61
Cotton Presses...	...	...	5	8
Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	1	2
Flour Mill	...	...	1	1
Dyeing Factories	...	...	4	4
Oil Mills	...	...	1	3
Rice Mill	...	...	1	1
Rope Machine	...	...	1	1
Sawing Machine	...	...	1	1
Water Pumps	...	...	14	15
Chocolate Factory	...	...	1	1
Sugar Mill	...	...	1	1
Total			90	99

Boiler Inspection.—The boilers used in all the factories were inspected by the Boiler Inspector. No infringement of the rules under the Boilers Act was discovered. The expenses of boiler inspection were Rs. 1,214 against Rs. 1,278 of the previous year, and the income from fees, &c., was Rs. 2,107 against Rs. 1,837 in the previous year.

(g)—REGISTRATION.

The subjoined table gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate values, the gross receipts from them and the expenses incurred for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 :—

Year.	Number of Documents.	Their aggregate values.		Gross Receipts.		Expenditure incurred.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1905-06 ...	22,430	82,29,590	5 8	73,031	9 6	32,962	15 6
1906-07 ...	24,830	91,01,806	2 7	81,507	1 0	32,862	11 0

The year under report shows an increase in the number of documents as in the last year, and a resultant increase in their aggregate value and gross receipts. The increase is due to a circular of the Varishta Court reserving a larger proportion of the agriculturist judgment debtor's property for his maintenance, and the draft published by the Sir Subha, of certain proposals for the relief of agriculturists. Money-lenders apprehend that their interest will be affected and are thus in a hurry to obtain renewals of old documents and to generally take advantage of the existing law before it is altered to their disadvantage.

The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads for the year under report and for the preceding year :—

Classes of Documents.							1905-06.	1906-07.
<i>Immovable Property.</i>	I.—Compulsory—							
	Gift	...	...	...	...	...	186	192
	Sales	...	...	...	...	...	6,843	8,333
	Mortgage with possession	...	...	...	...	...	11,118	11,979
	Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	1,938
	Instruments of partition	...	...	...	...	...	280	312
	Leases (above 3 years)	...	...	...	...	...	340	486
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	485	504
	Total						21,135	23,744
	II.—Optional—							
<i>Movable Property.</i>	Leases for a term within 3 years						458	257
	III.—Wills and authorities to adopt						318	355
	I.—Compulsory—							
	Money bonds above Rs. 1,000						40	30
	II.—Optional—							
	Money bonds below Rs. 1,000						102	90
	Instruments of pledges with possession						11	8
	Instruments of pledges without possession						32	34
	Divorces						26	22
	Others						308	290
Total						...	479	444
Grand Total						...	22,430	24,830

The following table gives figures for the different kinds of documents registered during the year under report :—

Nature of Documents.										No. of Documents registered.
Mortgage with possession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,987
Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,972
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,333
Partition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Leases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
Wills and authorities to adopt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Money bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
Total										24,830

As usual documents of mortgages and sales preponderate, there being 22,292 of them against 2,538 of other kinds. During the year under report, documents of mortgages with possession and sales have increased indicating a greater amount of caution on the part of creditors.

There was no change in the number of Officers in the Department, which inclusive of the Head Registrar, District Registrars and the Sub-Registrars amounted to 53, and the system of paying monthly stipends to Sub-Registrars continued. All the Registration offices except three were inspected during the year under report.

Both the Inspectors of Registration, Mr. Manirai and Mr. Nadkarni, performed their duties well. In the latter part of the year, Mr. Nadkarni was replaced by Mr. A. K. Shinde. —

One noteworthy fact connected with this Department is the registration of Companies. Nine new companies have

been registered during the year under report with a total capital of Rs. 11,12,000. Of these nine, one is a printing press and the rest are industrial concerns. The total number of companies existing at the end of the year was 20. Small as the number looks, it is yet a gratifying indication of the industrial awakening which has come over the country and of the appreciation of that encouragement which Government gives to industrial development.

(h)—STAMPS.

As before, the Accountant-General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision of the arrangements and of the general working of the Stamp Act rested with this office.

The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year under report as well as during the preceding year is shown in the following table :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court Fee	3,10,173	2,63,045
Documentary	1,37,063	1,53,275
Special Levies	8,905	8,823
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	15,277	16,702
Total ...	4,71,420	4,41,848

There is a large decrease under the head 'Court Fee'—the result of allowing parties to take their suits to conciliators before they can be admitted by a Civil Court.

The following statement will show the expenditure incurred under the head " Stamps " during the last two years :—

Year.				Expenditure.
1905-06	...	...	...	Rs. 20,883
1906-07	...	...	...	28,201

The increase in expenditure is due chiefly to the refund of Court fees in cases where the parties had effected an amicable settlement among themselves.

The revised Stamp Bill, which was published for general consideration and suggestions last year, has been passed into law in the current year.

The two Inspectors of Registration visited 7 vendors, 13 Stamp dépôts and 41 public offices during the year.

The Department referred 27 cases for the decision of the Varishta Court. 11 out of 38 pending cases of 1905-06 were decided during the year under report. Out of these 11, the Varishta Court agreed with the Department in 8, and differed in 3. All the cases referred to during the year under report were pending decision. Thus, the number of cases pending decision at the close of the year was 54. More promptitude in the disposal of these references is desirable, and it is trusted that arrangements to that end will be made by the Varishta Court.

The Subas made 13 references to the Department under Section 34 (para. 1). The Head Office agreed with the Subas in 12 cases. One only was pending decision at the close of the year. Six applications were filed under the 2nd para. of Section 34. All of them have been disposed of during

the year. Though the amount of work is small, it is satisfactory to note that it has been disposed of in time.

(i)—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Printing.—As mentioned in the previous report, the contract for working the Printing Press and printing all Government work has to be continued till July 1908 under the orders of the Council. The rules for calculating payments to the Contractor, which were simplified, were brought into force during the year under report.

The total cost of printing work during the year under report was Rs. 85,031, which shows an increase of Rs. 5,383 as compared with the cost of the preceding year.

Stationery.—The total expenditure under stationery was Rs. 62,691, which shows an increase of Rs. 10,680 over the expenditure of the preceding year.

A new contract for supplying stationery articles was given for three years to Messrs. Nazeralli and Kamruddin by public auction from the beginning of the year under report, as the term for the old contract had expired. A large number of articles, used in many offices, which were not included in the old list, were added to it and provision was made to introduce such Indian made articles as are suitable in quality and price.

(j)—PORTS AND TOLLS.

Ports.—The important ports have been mentioned in the previous reports.

Improvement of Ports.—The question of improving the ports of Dwarka, Beyt and Velan is still under the consideration of the Public Works Department. The large increase of trade and increase in income during the previous year due to a simplification of the system of levying port dues

and reduction in the charges levied led the Government to lower the rates still further from December 1906. Though the income was thereby reduced by Rs. 1,600, yet it is expected that the loss will be more than made up by increased trade.

Tolls.—The tolls in the Amreli Division were further suspended till November 1908.

Tolls included in Customs.

The town tolls levied at Naosari, Gandevi, Billimora and Kathor are included in the octroi tariff of the respective towns, and the revenue derived therefrom are thus included in the Customs revenue of those towns.

The tolls levied at Baroda and at Sankheda are also collected by the Customs Establishment.

The revenue from port dues and tolls are as follows:—

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues	8,211	9,052	7,496
Tolls	3,659	3,512	3,869
Total ...	11,870	12,564	10,865

VIII—REVENUE—SECTION D.

(a)—LOCAL BOARDS.

The Local Boards commenced their work from 1st August 1905, and a review of their first year's work was given in the last Annual Report. The present report will show what progress these institutions have made during the second year of their existence.

The number of District and Taluka Local Boards remained the same during the year under report.

The number of Village Boards in each of the four Districts was as under :—

Divisions.				Number of Village Boards.
Baroda	...	...	...	629
Kadi	...	...	...	777
Naosari	...	...	...	458
Amreli	...	...	...	218
Total			...	2,082

The total number of Village Boards was the same as in the preceding year on the whole, though there was a slight variation in the number in each division. The figures given above represent the correct number of Village Boards in each division.

There was no change in the constitution of the Boards. The Suba of the division continued to be the President of each of the four District Boards and the Naib Suba of the 39 Taluka Boards, and the Patel of the Village Boards.

The following table shows the number of members official and non-official on the District and Taluka Boards in each Division, the number of meetings held and the average attendance :—

Division.	Number of Members.				No. of Meetings held.	Average Attendance.		
	Elected.	Nominated.		Total.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
		Officials.	Non-officials.					
Baroda...	109	55	66	230	94	2·3	7·8	10·1
Kadi ...	129	59	87	275	87	2·8	5·9	8·7
Naosari..	79	41	47	167	82	2·2	5·4	7·6
Amreli...	50	28	29	107	87	2·5	4·7	7·2
Total ..	367	188	229	779	350	2·5	5·9	8·4

Out of 779, which was the total number of members, 183 were officials and 596 non-officials, and of these latter 367 were elected and 229 nominated. In the report for the previous year the total number of members was shown to be 745. The number of members on the Baroda District Board was not counted therein and hence there appears an increase in the figures given above. 350 meetings were held during the year by the various Local Boards as against 275 in the preceding year. The Naosari and Amreli Divisions held 82 and 87 meetings, respectively, during the year as against 47 and 54 in the previous year, and this mainly accounts for the increase. The average official attendance remained the same as in the previous year, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent. through all the Divisions. The attendance of non-official members compares favourably with that of the officials, but on the whole there is yet much room for improvement with regard to the attendance of both. It is a matter for regret that the officials do not make it convenient to attend oftener than they have

been doing at present. The authorities concerned have been specially instructed to see to this and make attempts to arouse greater interest in, and infuse a spirit of enthusiasm among, the official members with regard to the working of these Boards.

The number of meetings held by the District Boards with the average attendance of members is shown below :—

Division.	Number of Meetings held.	Average Attendance.		
		Official.	Non-official.	Total.
Baroda	8	6.1	16.3	22.4
Kadi	7	7.8	8.8	16.6
Naosari	9	3.4	6.6	10
Amreli	33	2.6	3.4	6

The District Local Boards held 57 meetings as against 27 in the previous year. The attendance of members on the Baroda and Kadi District Boards compares favourably with that on the other two Boards. Though the Amreli Board held 33 meetings, still the attendance of members was very poor. In this connection the President of the Amreli District Board reports that the members of the Taluka Local Boards of that Division, being required to travel long distances at their own expense, do not choose to attend the meetings. Payment of the expenses of the journey by the Board is the remedy suggested by the President to secure better attendance.

The number of meetings held by the Taluka Local Boards range between 5 and 11 in the Baroda Division, 4 and 10 in the Kadi Division, 2 and 11 in the Naosari Division and between 6 and 13 in the Amreli Division.

INCOME.

The income of the Local Boards amounted to Rs. 6,84,061 as against Rs. 4,45,958 in the previous year. The following statement gives the details of receipts under different heads as compared with figures for the previous year.

No.	Heads of Income.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Contribution from Government--		
	(a) In lieu of Local cess ...	2,84,000	2,84,000
	(b) Revenue P. W. Grant ...	87,000	87,000
	(c) Grant for Vaccination ...	14,000	14,000
	(d) Grant for Gramyashalas ...	60,000	60,000
	(e) Grant for initial cost for dead-stock and furniture for the Gramyashalas ...	.....	50,000
2	Contribution from private individuals,	897	3,207
3	Income from compulsory schools, fines, &c. ...	.....	4,428
4	Miscellaneous ...	61	1,428
	Total ...	4,45,958	6,84,061

The Government Grants in lieu of Local cess, for public works and Vaccination, remained the same as in the previous year. His Highness was pleased to issue an order introducing compulsory education in all the parts of the State, except Okhamandal Mahal, from the commencement of the year under report and a grant of Rs. 1,80,000 was sanctioned in addition to the previous grant of Rs. 60,000 for Village Schools. Rs. 50,000 also were sanctioned for the initial cost of dead-stock articles.

The income derived from contributions from private individuals was Rs. 3,207 as against Rs. 897 in the previous year. In the Kamrej Mahal Mr. Ibrahim Manjra contributed Rs. 2,610 for the construction of a road at Variav to be called the Manjra Road, and for a fair-weather road at Kholwad

in the same Taluka, and repairs to wells in two villages. Contributions were also received from village people. These donations account for the increase of income under this head.

The item of Rs. 4,428 in the above table represents fines recovered from persons who did not send their children to school under the Compulsory Education Act.

The question as regards the transfer of the revenue derived from such sources as tolls, ferries, cattlepounds, &c., to Local Boards is under consideration.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,41,832 as against Rs. 2,50,854 in the previous year. The following statement shows the principal items of expenditure as compared with the figures of the previous year.

No.	Item.	Expenditure for 1905-06.	Expenditure for 1906-07.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	40,254	47,275
2	Civil Works	1,49,176	2,98,426
3	Education	42,414	1,43,174
4	Medical and Vaccination	14,025	14,059
5	Sanitation and other works of public convenience	417	1,076
6	In payment of debts... ..	.....	14,862
7	Advances ... ..	.....	19,541
8	Miscellaneous	4,568	3,419
	Total ...	2,50,854	5,41,832

Administration.—The expenditure under this head came to Rs. 47,275 as against Rs. 40,254 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,021. The increase was due to the fact that compulsory education having been introduced into the State, the number of Inspectors had to be increased, and there was increase in expenditure for the same reason on account of contingencies, dead-stock, auditing charges paid to the Accountant-General, &c.

Civil Works.—The total expenditure for Civil Works came to Rs. 2,98,426 as against Rs. 1,49,176, giving an increase of Rs. 1,49,250. This large increase was due to the fact that in 1905-06 the Local Boards were newly established and some time was necessarily taken up in preparing estimates and the season had far advanced before the works were actually commenced, and as a consequence many of the works could not be finished before the close of the year. However the Boards were permitted to spend the unspent balances of the previous year. Wells seem to have engaged the serious and enthusiastic attention of the Boards, inasmuch as Rs. 1,64,831, *i. e.*, more than half the amount of the total expenditure was disbursed in constructing new wells and repairing old ones. Next to wells stand choras and roads. Rs. 53,864 were spent for the former and Rs. 44,168 for the latter. For tanks Rs. 19,399 were expended. The following statement gives the details of Civil Works and expenses incurred during the year :—

No.	Item.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications—		
	(a) Original Works	6,958	24,599
	(b) Repairs	6,598	19,569
	Total ...	13,556	44,168
2	Civil Buildings—		
	(a) Choras—		
	Original Works	19,547	34,471
	Repairs	23,905	19,393
	(b) Dharmashalas—		
	Original Works ... ..	.....	.....
	Repairs ... ..	.....	306
	(c) Tile-turning and supervision, &c. ... ..	.....	4,796
	Total ...	43,452	58,966

No.	Item.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
3	Tools and Plant	35	.....
4	Water Supply and Water Works—		
	(a) Wells—Original	29,145	84,463
	Repairs	42,898	80,368
	Total ...	72,043	1,64,831
	(b) Tanks—Original	1,276	3,047
	Repairs	16,534	16,352
	Total ...	17,810	19,399
	(c) Troughs—Original	933	2,649
	Repairs	1,347	2,094
	Total ...	2,280	4,743
	(d) Other Works—		
	Original Works ... ..	.....	5,357
	Repairs ... ..	.....	960
	Total ...	.....	6,317
	Grand Total ...	1,49,176	2,98,424

Out of 816 works sanctioned 570 were completed and 246 remained unfinished. This shows that 69 per cent. of the works were completed during the year.

One gratifying feature was the donation by His Highness of Rs. 5½ lacs at the time of the Silver Jubilee for water-supply in the State, and the details about the expenditure thereof will appear in the next report. Suffice it to say that this grant has proved a great boon to people.

As regards the Agency employed for executing the several works, the aid of the P. W. Department was not sought for and leaders of the villages and Village Boards have shown much interest in the works of their respective villages and only a very few of them were given by contract.

Education.—The total outlay incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 1,43,174 as against Rs. 42,413 in the previous year. The increase was due to the introduction of compulsory education in the State.

The number of village schools in the beginning of the year was 593, but it increased to 1,488 at the end of the year. At the end of December 1907 the number rose to 1,521. In the beginning of the year 16,245 children attended the schools, but at the close of the year the number was 30,983. With the increase of schools and school boys there was a corresponding increase in the items of expenditure such as establishment, contingency and dead-stock articles.

The duty of providing school rooms for village schools lies on the Local Boards under the Local Boards Act. But with the growing number of schools and children attending them it is becoming difficult to find out suitable places in villages and the question of providing well lighted and ventilated school rooms has been under consideration.

Medical Aid and Vaccination.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,059.

Some important privileges were conferred on the Local Boards during the year. Members of the Taluka Boards are now permitted to examine applications received by the Vahivatdars during the year and the manner of their disposal.

They are also allowed to make suggestions about the deficiencies noticeable in regard to supplying the needs of people in every Taluka. Village Boards are given the power to exercise control over all the village servants except the Talati, Patel and Havildar, in matters of appointment, dismissal, leave, &c. These privileges will give more opportunities to the Village Boards to be useful to their villages, and will tend to increase their sense of responsibility and their efficiency.

The accounts of these Boards are inspected by auditors from the Accounts Department. The Punchayet Adhikari and his colleague, the Sanitary Commissioner, looked into the working of these Boards and after his appointment, the Joint Sar Suba also gave his attention to the same during his travels in the Districts. They made suggestions to these Boards and gave instructions where necessary.

The President of each District Board has brought to notice the names of the several members in his District who have done special service so as to ensure the success of these institutions. These are hopeful signs and augur happy results in the future. It was once feared that the village people would shrink from undertaking the works pertaining to their villages, but this year excepting the Kadi Division the number of works executed by the Village Boards and leading villagers was decidedly large.

(b)—SELF-GOVERNING MUNICIPALITIES.

In the beginning of the year under report, the town of Billimora was added to the list of Self-governing Municipalities and the town of Petlad was also raised to the same position, but commenced its work in the beginning of the current year.

The constitution of these Municipalities has remained unchanged. The Subas are the *ex-officio* Presidents of the Municipalities at Baroda, Patan, Naosari and Amreli and the Naib Subas of the remaining.

The following table shows the number of meetings held in each Municipality and the number of elected and nominated members :—

Name of the Town.	Number of meetings held.	Number of Members.		
		Elected.	Nominated.	Total.
Baroda	74	24	12	36
Dabhoi	17	10	10	20
Patan	6	12	12	24
Sidhpur	7	10	10	20
Vianagar	5	10	10	20
Naosari... ..	26	12	12	24
Gandevi	7	8	8	16
Billimora	7	7	7	14
Amreli	Statement not received.	12	12	24
Total	149	105	93	198

The number of meetings held during the year shows a considerable increase over those held in the previous year. In the previous year the several towns had held 96 meetings, while during the year under report the number of meetings reached 149. The Baroda Municipality alone held 74 meetings as against 36 in the previous year. The attendance of non-official members is satisfactory, whereas the same cannot be said of the official members. Stringent instructions have, however, been issued to these officers to pay greater and more earnest attention to this part of their duty. They have been distinctly informed that in point of importance it does not fall below any other part of their official work.

INCOME.

The income of these Municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,74,157 as against Rs. 4,47,737, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,580. The following tables show the income of the Baroda and other Municipalities :—

Baroda City.

		1906-07.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grants from Government	1,30,000	1,30,000
2.	Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
	(a) Octroi	44,117	45,460
	(b) Tax on Animals and Vehicles ...	3,935	4,422
	(c) Tolls on Roads	2,549	2,745
	(d) Water Cess	57,883	66,349
	(e) Conservancy Rates	34,644	36,664
3.	Other Sources of Revenue	20,507	22,112
4.	Miscellaneous	4,923	2,021
5.	Extraordinary and Debts ... ..	.....	46,476
	Total	2,98,558	3,56,249

The decrease of Rs. 57,691 in the income during the year under report is chiefly due to the fact that a portion of the Government grant amounting to Rs. 46,476 due for the year 1904-05 was received in 1905-06 and further the realizations from water-cess were less in the year under report than in the previous year.

Other Municipalities.

				1906-07.	1905-06.
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Grants from Government	...	...	15,393	15,500
2.	Allotments in lieu of Customs Duties, Tolls, Excise, &c.	...	...	45,240	46,500
3.	Other Sources of Revenue	...	...	5,559	7,085
4.	Municipal Taxes, Conservancy	...	...	4,379	3,651
5.	Miscellaneous	...	...	543	1,687
6.	Extraordinary and Debts...	...	...	4,485	17,065
Total				75,599	91,488

It will be seen that the decrease in the income during the year under report is due to a decrease under the last two heads as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year. This difference calls for no particular remarks. Apart from this the income under the other heads has remained almost stationary.

For the convenience of administration fixed grants are allotted to all these Municipalities in lieu of Customs, Tolls, Excise, &c. Besides these grants certain lump sums amounting to Rs. 1,59,393 were granted to the towns of Pattan, Visnagar, Naosari and Amreli as special grants and a similar grant of Rs. 1,30,000 was sanctioned for Baroda. The income of these Municipalities in most cases does not appear to be sufficient, considering the duties imposed upon them. The special grants have been sanctioned for five years only, during which time these Municipalities have to find out new sources of income. Such of the taxes as were imposed when the Municipal arrangements of these towns were under

Government control, were sanctioned for future years when they were transferred to the self-governing class, and it was ordered that no new tax should be imposed in any town without the special sanction of the Government previously obtained. Proposals to levy new taxes have not been received till now from any of the Municipalities except Dabhoi, and their attention is drawn to the necessity of employing these means to add to their income to meet their growing requirements.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred by the several Municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,68,098 as against Rs. 4,20,903 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 52,805. The principal items of expenditure are shown below :—

Baroda City.

						1906-07.	1905-06.
						Rs.	Rs.
1.	General Administration ...	...	...	...	...	25,664	39,818
2.	Roads ...	...	...	...	...	58,753	81,915
3.	Other Public Works ...	...	...	...	...	17,534	10,099
4.	Conservancy ...	...	...	...	...	56,870	62,490
5.	Road Watering ..	...	...	...	...	14,710	13,305
6.	Lighting ...	...	...	...	...	17,510	17,373
7.	Water Works ...	...	...	...	...	28,428	34,604
8.	Other Charges ...	...	...	...	...	23,187	15,494
9.	Drainage...	...	...	...	...	56,351	58,720
Total ...						2,99,007	3,33,818

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to less expenditure on roads and conservancy.

General Administration.—The establishment of the Municipality was permanently fixed during the year under report. The decrease of Rs. 14,154 under this head is partly due to the posts of the Health Officer, the Municipal Engineer and the Accountant remaining vacant for some time during the year and partly to the circumstance that the establishment chargeable to other heads of expenditure is not included in this year's figures.

Roads and other Public Works.—The expenditure of Rs. 58,753 and 17,534 under these heads includes the compensation amount of Rs. 27,025 paid for widening old roads, making new ones and opening blind lanes. 41 properties were acquired. The Municipality built a market near the Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 12,906, the Government having made a free gift of the site on which it is erected.

Conservancy.—The City is divided into five sanitary wards with one Inspector for each. The sanitary condition of the City is not yet satisfactory. There is a full supply of water given to the town, but as there are no adequate drainage arrangements, sullage water flows out on roads at places and at some places, the same is removed in carts or open gutters are provided. A complete scheme of drainage has been formulated as mentioned in the previous report and some parts of the town have been provided with this convenience and the work of extending it to others is being pushed on. About 4 lacs have been spent on the work in previous years, and during the year under report a further expenditure of Rs. 56,531 was incurred. The question of erecting an adequate number of blocks of public privies, and the prompt removal of rubbish, has been engaging the serious attention of the Municipality.

The results, so far, have been far from satisfactory. While giving credit to the civic body for their interest in

Municipal matters as shown latterly by the frequency with which they meet, it can hardly be considered satisfactory that no practical steps of an adequate character have yet been taken in connection with such vital matters as those referred to.

Other Municipalities.

	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. General Administration	7,167	5,814
2. Roads and other Public Works	11,058	11,411
3. Conservancy	23,095	24,852
4. Road Watering	1,368	3,522
5. Lighting	11,601	7,716
6. Other Charges	14,802	19,932
7. Deposits ... ..	... ..	13,838
Total ...	69,091	87,085

The bulk of the decrease is due to absence of deposits in the year under report. It would seem that the watering of roads was neglected in order to have a better service of light.

General Remarks.

Considering the period during which these Municipalities have exercised the powers of Self-Government, their work may be pronounced to be satisfactory. But still it should be admitted that the work is not vigorous and these bodies do not utilize all the money budgetted for public improvements. At the same time they are in need of good roads, market-places, water-works and other important works of sanitation and conservancy. They all want further grants from the

State, but they can effectively support these requests if they couple them with adequate proposals to develop their resources by equitable schemes of increased taxation.

The Irrigation Department of the State has been directed to make surveys of all the towns and prepare schemes for supplying portable water to them. The work is in progress and it is expected that before long some useful schemes will be submitted to Government for sanction.

As these several Municipalities could not make rules for the conduct of their business under Section 46 of the Sudharai Nibandh, draft rules for their guidance were framed in the office of the Joint Sir Subha and sent round to them. It is expected that these rules will materially help them to carry on their work with ease and regularity.

The Baroda City Municipality received a gift of the Khanderao Market from His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee. This large building has cost up to the end of February 1908 Rs. 2,45,854, and erected in the Indo-Saracenic style forms an ornament to the City.

(c) OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

The number of Municipalities managed by Government, during the year under report, was 26, viz., 9 in Baroda, 9 in Kadi, 3 in Naosari and 5 in the Amreli Division. As compared with the number in the preceding year there is a decrease of one. This is owing to the Billimora Municipality having been transferred to the B class from the beginning of the year under report. At the time of the Jubilee, the Petlad Municipality was conferred the privilege of a B class Municipality and that privilege is being exercised by it from the beginning of the current year.

The management of these Municipalities is vested in the General Committee constituted under the Act, and presided over generally by the Vahivatdars and Mahalkaries of the

respective towns, and the executive work is done by a Managing Committee presided over by the same officials. The total number of meetings held by the Municipalities was 175 as against 153 in the previous year, giving an average of 7 meetings for each town during the year under report. This shows a slight improvement over that of the last year.

The following table shews the annual income of the Municipalities under different heads :—

Heads of Income.					1906-07.	1905-06.
I.—Grant from Government—					Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	44,467	45,266
Special	...	...	...	...	20,942	27,816
Total					65,409	70,844
II.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—						
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	114	649
Fees	...	...	...	...	134	109
Total					248	758
III.—Other sources of Revenue—						
Sale proceeds of land	...	...	...	...	15	239
Sale of manure	...	...	...	...	140	148
Receipts from markets and slaughter houses					245	512
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,529	3,211
Total					4,929	4,110
Grand Total					70,586	75,712

The decrease in general under all the heads is accounted for by the transfer of the Billimora Municipality to the B class. These institutions are supported by Government Grants, ordinary and special, which virtually represent the whole Municipal income in respect of these towns. Special grants are made according to the needs of each town for the widening of roads and other improvements. The ordinary grant of 8 annas Babashai per head of population was reduced

to 4 annas in times of famine in all towns excepting Mehsana, Dehgam, Songhad and Dwarka where the original rate of grant is still maintained. The reduced rate, however, being found inadequate is now increased to 5 annas from the current year. In addition to that these Municipalities will receive half the amount of the local cess derived from their respective towns and it is expected that the increased grants together with the amounts of the local cess will be utilized in the improvement of those towns. The income derived from other sources is very small and needs no remarks.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred by the several Municipalities was Rs. 46,208 as against Rs. 49,259 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,051.

The following table shows the heads under which the total expenditure is distributed :—

Heads of Expenditure.				1906-07.	1905-06.
I.—Administration				7,963	8,406
II.—Public Safety—					
Lighting	...	...	...	6,869	7,273
Fire	...	...	...	582	415
Total				7,451	7,688
III.—Public Health and Convenience—					
Coservancy	...	...	...	23,446	25,115
Public Works	...	...	...	6,656	7,806
Watering Roads	...	...	...	52	.....
Planting of Trees	...	...	...	95	38
Tools and Plants	...	...	...	491	35
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	53	171
Total				30,794	33,165
Grand Total				46,208	49,259

It will be seen that the decrease is almost general, being due to the same cause that affected the income, viz., the transfer of the Billimora Municipality to the B class. Half the amount of the expenditure has been incurred towards ensuring cleanliness and sanitation in the towns.

Inspection.—These institutions were inspected by the Assistant Accountant-General, Inspection Branch, the Subhas and Naib Subhas and the Sanitary Commissioner. Suggestions for the improvement in towns were made, but the people are too backward to realize their benefits. But it is expected that in course of time with the spread of education, the efforts made in this direction will have the desired effect.

General Remarks.—It is His Highness' desire that separate items of income should be assigned to these Municipalities and that they should be gradually turned into self-governing institutions. The matter is under consideration and final conclusion will be shortly reached. All the wants of the several Municipal towns have not been supplied owing to want of adequate funds, but it is hoped that the increased grants now placed at their disposal will help them to meet many of them. The matter is, however, being carefully watched and will receive adequate treatment before long.

(d)—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

How and by whom the work of Sanitation and Vaccination in villages is performed is stated in the previous report and it is not necessary to repeat it here. Suffice it to say that the Sanitary Commissioner and the Local Boards have in these matters acted harmoniously during the year under report and to the advantage of matters sanitary.

The duties which the Sanitary Commissioner has to perform are as follows :—

1. Meteorological Observations.
2. Sanitation.
3. Vital Statistics.
4. Vaccination.

And a few words are necessary to show what has been done in connection with them.

The results of the readings taken at the second class Meteorological station in the Central Jail in Baroda town, during the year under report, may be summarized thus :—
Barometer average monthly records—lowest in July 29·488, and highest in December 29·891. The lowest temperature was reached on January 31st, when the thermometer fell to 42·8°, while the highest point was reached on May 7th, when it rose to 109·4°. The mean temperature during the year was 77·2°.

The prevailing winds during a greater part of the year had a decided south-westerly component. The average daily velocity varied from 81 miles in November to 279 in June and the mean daily velocity during the year was 150 miles. The average daily humidity of the air for the year was 46·5 against 43·5 of the previous year.

(e)—SANITATION.

The Sanitary Commissioner travelled over all the four Districts and attended to sanitary matters. It is satisfactory that the continuous efforts of Government in this direction are meeting with a fair measure of success.

At each place visited he continued to deliver lectures on various sanitary subjects and two tracts on two of them, *viz.*, 'Cleanliness' and 'The Principles of Sanitation', were published in the vernacular and distributed during the year.

He was deputed to Bombay to study the measures to be adopted for rat destruction, and to Surat and Rander in connection with the question of closing pit privies.

(f)—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths during the last 3 years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Births per mille.	Deaths per mille.
1904-05 	43,584	48,227	22·3	24·7
1905-06 	42,883	46,221	21·9	23·7
1906-07 	42,200	64,112	21·6	32·8

The figures show that there is a decrease in the number of births as compared with those in the previous year. The difference, however, is small and therefore needs no particular explanation. There is a great increase in the number of deaths as compared with the figures of the previous two years. This increase was due to heavy mortality on account of fevers and plague as will appear from the figures mentioned further on.

Of the total number of deaths, 37,681 were due to fevers, 14,598 to plague, 291 to cholera, 175 to small-pox, 916 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 122 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 380 to injuries of various kinds and accidents and 9,949 to all other causes.

The registration of deaths is, as mentioned in the previous reports, in the hands of non-professional 'men,' and consequently many deaths are returned under the head of fever simply because that complaint is the prominent

symptom of many acute and chronic diseases. It is highly probable that a not inconsiderable proportion of these deaths is due to malarial and typhoid fevers.

The total number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year were 19,919 and 14,598 respectively against 6,310 and 4,495 during the previous year. The following statement shows the number of attacks and deaths since the epidemic made its appearance in the State :—

Year.		Attacks.	Deaths.
1896-97	}	3,289	2,657
1897-98			
1898-99	...	4,289	3,086
1899-1900	...	501	365
1900-01	...	583	350
1901-02	...	4,838	3,308
1902-03	...	14,207	10,196
1903-04	...	19,982	14,949
1904-05	...	13,030	9,360
1905-06	...	3,610	4,495
1906-07	...	19,919	14,598

As there was no scarcity or famine during the year, it is hard to maintain the theory once advanced that plague follows those visitations of nature. There are advocates of the opposite theory, but nothing can be said confidently as to the connection between the two phenomena.

• • (g)—VACCINATION.

The strength of the Vaccination Department remained the same as in the preceding year.

The subjoined table gives the number of persons vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Males	28,916	27,282	4,055	3,742
Females	26,983	25,162	386	600

The total number of persons operated upon during the year under report was 56,786 against 60,600 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly attributable to increased virulence of the plague which led people to leave their houses and to present fewer children for vaccination.

The rate of protection afforded per mille of population was 25·4. Animal vaccination was conducted in the city of Baroda by the City Vaccinator under the supervision of the Superintendent of Animal Vaccination.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 13,763-3-9 as against Rs. 12,878-13-9 in the previous year. The increase is attributable to two places of Inspectors having been filled up during the year.

IX.—REVENUE—SECTION E.

(a)—RESERVED FORESTS.

Mr. Gustadji Mediwala continued in charge of this section.

The area of Reserved Forests during the year was 7,31,535 bighas as compared with 7,39,281 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the exclusion of three village areas in Dhari from the area of Reserved Forest and also to the exchange of some villages between Songhad and Vyara at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement, recently introduced in those parts.

Settlement and Demarcation.—This work is completed. The Vyara and Songhad Talukas having been surveyed for Land Revenue Settlement, new forest maps were prepared accordingly. The internal boundaries of the annual Coupes (16) were marked out by cutting clean lines, 30 feet broad, and erecting earthen cairns at angles and at visible distances along these lines.

Working-Plan Preparation.—The question of constructing a narrow-gauge Railway to open up the Vakal forest having been settled by the close of the year, the Working Plan of that range required important modifications and could not be submitted for sanction during the year. Nor could proposals for the Nesu forest (Tapti range) be submitted, as the Assistant Conservator was unable to find time, being otherwise employed.

Eight annual Coupes of Mahuwa and Vyara were worked during the year fetching Rs. 29,700, as compared with Rs. 20,927 in the previous year. The plan for Sadadvel range came into force during the year. Of 5 Coupes sold 4 only were worked, yielding Rs. 14,794. These 13 Coupes had a goodly number of trees reserved as "Standards,"

in addition to all the young growth below 12 inch girth. Thus it is expected that these Coupes at the time of the next rotation will yield a large revenue.

For the ensuing year 1907-08, two Coupes in Mahuva and four each in Vyara, Sadadvel and Sankheda ranges were prepared. From the Sajas of the Sankheda range, there was a sale of matured babul trees and about 1,000 bighas therein were sown with well selected babul seeds.

Communication.—The Vyara-Unai road and Songhad-Vajpur road were metalled in parts aggregating to 9 miles. Vyara-Bheskatri road was improved and the Chimar Ghat road was completed during the year. The construction of the Kosamba-Zankvav Railway has been sanctioned by His Highness and the Railway authorities have been asked to expedite the construction of the line. His Highness' Government proposed to construct a line from Billimora to Songhad and Vyara, but the T. V. Railway Company objected to the line on the ground that it would short-circuit the existing route. The project had, consequently, to be abandoned. The Railway authorities are now asked to survey a branch line from Billimora to Unai *via* Gandevi and from Unai to Sara and also an alternative route from Gandevi to Unai.

Buildings.—Rs. 7,319 were spent in constructing an office building at Vyara and contracts were given for two buildings for the subordinate staff.

General Protection.—The number of offences detected during the year was 87. In only 30 cases was prosecution instituted and in 28 of these, the accused were found guilty. This shows that great care was taken in instituting these prosecutions.

Protection from fire.—The work of cutting clean lines, 60 feet broad, along the Dang (Surat), Navapur (Khandesh) boundaries, and 100 feet broad between Nanchal (Vakal range)

and Vajpur: (Tapti range) was continued. Twelve miles were thus added during the year. Along with the general measures of cleaning inner boundaries annually carried out, special attention was paid to preserving the exploited Coupes from fire, and 28 miles of new lines, 30 feet broad, were added for the purpose during the year to 42 miles cut in previous years. Portions of these Coupes were burnt.

Protection from Cattle.—The only areas closed to grazing were the “bids” of the Gir and Sankheda ranges and the Coupes brought under exploitation. Grazing offences were, as a principle, punished by impounding the cattle which had committed the offence. The number thus impounded was 82 only. In all 51,147 cattle grazed in the reserves.

Sylviculture.—Considerable attention has been devoted to the natural regeneration of teak. Apart from teak, there is little or no occasion for anxiety, as with regard to the other species of trees the conditions are generally favourable to their production. Local conditions of the Vajpur, Songhad and Vyara forests are eminently suitable to the growth of teak. Regeneration by coppice in the exploited Coupes is generally good.

Artificial reproduction was specially carried out in localities under exploitation. 1,000 bighas in 6 different plots adjoining to those treated last year, were sown with babul seeds. The seeds have germinated well. The mango plantation work at Unai was continued and the whole area of about 48 bighas was provided with means of shelter for thousands of pilgrims who collect here at the annual fair held in honour of Unai Mata. Close upon a thousand plants have been established. The Umrath Reboisement work was also continued. It is not necessary to repeat an account of this work here as it has been given in former reports. About 2,134 more plants mostly of *Casuarina* and *nim* were prepared in the nursery there.

Fellings.—No unregulated fellings or clear cuttings are permitted in reserves.

Coppice fellings were carried out according to sanctioned plans in the Mahuva, Vyara, Sadadvel and Sankheda ranges. The area thus treated every year is about the same in each of the ranges. In addition to the total growth under 12 inches girth, 63,631 standards of varying size were marked and reserved to stand over, for another rotation, on the area exploited. The realisations from the rest came to Rs. 6,892 and 22,808 respectively for Mahuva and Vyara as compared with Rs. 4,164 and 16,773 in the previous year. Sadadvel, that was worked for the first time, realised Rs. 14,794.

Minor Forest Produce.—Bamboos, the principal item of minor forest produce, were sold at the forest Naka on passes. Dead fuel, fodder and thatching material, gum, and cigar leaves were given by contract.

Exploitation by the Department.—There was no necessity for such work as there were ready purchasers for the material offered for disposal. Boundary and Coupe lines alone were worked departmentally.

Exploitation by Lessees.—The articles sold fetched Rs. 44,494 and 12,872 for major and minor produce respectively against Rs. 43,443 and 9,804 for the year 1905-06.

Exploitation by Purchasers.—Passes were issued by the several depôt keepers for certain materials at fixed prices. Bamboos, thus sold, realised Rs. 36,798.

Exploitation by Free Grants.—Under the Chhaperia-Kat-Niyam, free grant of materials worth Rs. 7,359 was made to the ryots of the area specified in the rules against Rs. 5,957 in the last year. The increase is due to materials given to the foreigners who were brought to Vajpur and Nanchal to settle and bring forest land under cultivation. These figures

do not include the head-loads of fire-wood and thatching materials removed for *bona fide* home consumption, nor the value of timber given free to the cultivators by the recent modification of the "Zad-Niyam" (Rules about trees).

(b)—UNRESERVED FORESTS.

As noted in the last year's report, all the unreserved forests, except those of the densely-wooded Sub-Talukas of Vajpur and Nanchal, were left under the management of the local Revenue Officers. With regard to the unreserved forests so transferred, the sale proceeds of six important species is credited to the Forest Department, while the income from the rest goes to the Revenue Department. During the year, altogether Rs. 1,874 were thus credited to the Forest Department.

In the unreserved areas of Vajpur and Nanchal, cuttings were carried on by a rough sort of rotation. During the year they were confined to Gundy, Karod and Umarpada forests, fetching Rs. 11,892, 18,630, and 2,288 respectively. Thus the total sum realized from unreserved forests was Rs. 32,810. The timber of Gundy and Karod was worked departmentally.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The arrears of previous years were reduced from Rs. 12,472 to Rs. 9,613. The total realizations of the year were Rs. 1,77,441 out of a demand of Rs. 1,81,447. Adding Rs. 2,859 collected out of the outstanding arrears, the total cash realizations during 1906-07 were Rs. 1,80,300. The above figures are exclusive of the revenue credited to the Revenue Department. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 72,603.

Mr. Mediwalla did his work satisfactorily, and with due zeal and industry.

X.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

(a)—SURVEY SETTLEMENT WORK.

During the year under report Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., continued in charge of the Survey and Settlement Department, and guided its operations with energy and ability.

Mr. D. T. Pavri, L.C.E., Mapani Sir Kamdar, was transferred to the Revenue Department on 25th June 1907 and his place has been filled by Mr. G. S. Bhate, M. A. The Department reports that Mr. Pavri did his work most conscientiously and intelligently. One of the two City Survey Parties was thought unnecessary and was accordingly reduced, the hands composing it being absorbed in other measuring parties where vacancies existed.

During the year under review, the field by field measurement work was done in 101 villages against 104 in the preceding year. Original classification work was done in 74 and Revision classification in 59 villages. The corresponding figures for the last year were 17 and 128.

The field work of the Vellachha Taluka and its Peta Mahal was completed and that of Kamrej, Sankheda, Tilakwada, Dabhoi, Khambha and Amreli Talukas was more than half done during the year under report. Three Udafa villages (*i.e.*, isolated villages that had remained unsurveyed) and 12 Inami villages were also measured. The classification work of the Damnagar Taluka and most of the work of the Dabhoi Taluka was done during the year; besides the correction work regarding the application of Sub-soil system in the Talukas of Gandevi and Naosari. It may be noted here that the Huzur has approved of the extension, to the whole State, of the principle of Sub-soil system of water taxation, which had been applied only to a few Talukas and it will now be carried out wherever the Revision Settlement operations are conducted. The difficulties, presented by local

circumstances to such general application, have not been overlooked and discretion is accordingly given to the Department to suggest alterations whenever such are deemed necessary or expedient.

There were three boundary dispute cases during the year under review and were disposed of by the Sir Kamdars concerned.

Proposals for the Revision Settlement of Naosari, Gandevi, Sinore and Damnagar Talukas were submitted to Government and they were all sanctioned during the year under report. The results of the Revised Settlement were as under :—

Name of Talukas.	Old demand.	Old average rates.	New demand.	New average rates.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Naosari	2,20,890	3 6 4	2,13,635	3 4 4	—7,255 or 3·8 p. a.
Gandevi	1,10,999	3 7 7	1,09,282	3 6 7	—1,717 or 1·5 p. a.
Sinore	2,98,631	4 1 11	2,92,370	3 0 5	—6,261 or 2·5 p. a.
Damnagar	1,43,650	1 9 5	1,45,566	1 8 10	+1,916 or 1·3 p. a.

The increase in Damnagar is only nominal and it will not be obtained for a few years as it includes full assessment on Istava Lands, which pay little or nothing at present.

Necessary orders were issued by the Huzur as regards the Settlement of the Ankda of some villages in the Vijapur Taluka, and on account of the importance of the subject, it is desirable to record them here. These villages can be grouped under three heads : (1) whole estates held by single heads of families or by a few joint sharers, (2) villages held by a community of Matadars, all descended from original owners, and (3) those Matadari villages which seem to have had their origin in the Ijara or some similar Revenue system. The

orders are to the effect : (1) that no Barkhali enquiry is necessary in the villages of all the three classes, (2) that the third class villages should not be differentiated from those of the second class, care being taken to fix the *Ankada* in consideration of the paying capacity of the holders, (3) that the Thakardas and Kolis should be treated with consideration, and (4) that the *Ankada* should not be reduced unless cultivation has been appreciably contracted.

The Jamabandi Office introduced new Settlement Rates into 155 Government and 10 Inami villages and Revision Settlement Rates into 60 Government and 8 Inami villages. It also examined, checked, and approved the Jamabandi papers of 107 Government and 7 Inami villages.

Four hundred maps were prepared and sent to the Photozinco Press at Poona for printing. Out of those, 188 were received back during the year under review.

The house to house survey in the Baroda City was continued and the party engaged in that work completed the measurement of 2,598 houses. It also effected the outline survey work of the following Kasbas : (1) Itola, (2) Ranuj, (3) Bahadarpur, (4) Jagudan, and (5) Bhandu.

The City Survey Party enquired into and passed decisions in 2,739 cases during the year under report. It also prepared 1,205 sanads to be given to the owners of properties surveyed and adjudicated upon.

With 34 newly filed and 52 as arrears, there were in all 86 appeals relating to the City enquiry for disposal. Out of these, 50 were disposed of during the year and 36 remained pending.

The Revision Survey Rules, submitted in the preceding year, were approved and Rules regarding boundary marks sanctioned during the year under report. Curtailment of unnecessary correspondence was effected by the introduction of "*Durasti Chapadi*" (A book which contains corrections

regarding survey papers). City Survey Rules were also revised so as to render them applicable to Kasbas outside Baroda City.

(b)—BARKHALI BRANCH.

Taravani Patraks.—Most of the Taravani Patraks in which Barkhali decisions are written, having gone to pieces, a temporary establishment was entertained for copying them. This establishment has copied 11,074 pages during the year with the result that the work of the whole of the Amreli Division and that of Dabhoi, Sinor and Padra Talukas have been finished.

The temporary establishment entertained for arranging Records has been working satisfactorily and it is expected that it will finish the whole of the work by the end of November next when the sanction expires. The establishment, sanctioned for execution and other work, issued 1,628 Settlement Notices and did complete execution work in 11 villages. 2,070 orders were passed about Kadim Lands.

Temporary establishment finished the printing of all village cases decided upto October 1907. About 3,000 sanads were issued and only those for Petlad, Songhad and Vyara remained to be prepared.

Barkhali Patraks.—The final Barkhali Patraks of the remaining three villages in Savali, of 30 villages in Siswa, of 2 villages in Petlad and a village in Baroda were prepared and sent out.

Village Cases.—Orders regarding 14 Inami villages were passed. Of these, 6 were wholly or partially resumed and the remaining 8 continued with fixed Settlement charges. The total amount of these charges comes to Rs. 5,162 whereas the Government assessment realizable on the villages resumed is Rs. 8,745.

In the Cash Branch, 212 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 29,653 out of which Rs. 14,417 were continued. Allowances of the annual value of Rs. 780 were purchased for Rs. 10,366.

132 Non-guaranteed Girasia claims were dealt with. Out of Rs. 4,930 claimed, Rs. 4,706 were continued and 224 disallowed.

In the Vatan Branch, 39 claims were disposed of. The total amount claimed was Rs. 7,606, of which Rs. 4,000 were continued on condition of service. Vatan valued at Rs. 396 a year were purchased for Rs. 3,406.

Rs. 3,274 of Barkhali arrears were written off; and Rs. 2,237 were refunded. Last year's figures were respectively Rs. 36,273 and none. The high figure, last year, included Rs. 31,941 on account of heavy Salami collected on giras lands in Velachha.

2,070 orders were passed about Barkhali land in Inami villages and 86 about land in Sarkari villages. 218 claims concerning Barkhali land, already settled, were disposed of. In 138 of these claims, bighas 1,623, assessed at Rs. 2,810, were resumed; in 18, bighas 122, assessed at Rs. 248, were continued as Barkhali, and in the remaining claims, previous orders were confirmed with some modifications.

2,179 Barkhali land succession cases were disposed of, and Rs. 13,815 were charged as Nazarana in 377 cases. Land measuring bighas 501, assessed at Rs. 911, was purchased for Rs. 8,748.

941 sanads were issued, of which 9 were of the first class, given in exchange for those of the second class.

97 appeals were preferred to the Huzur against the orders of the Department. Of these 93 were rejected, 2 allowed and 2 remanded to the Department for reconsideration. 3,774 petitions were received. These, with the balance of 698 of the previous year, made a total of 4,672, of which 3,311 were disposed of during the year under report.

4,432 bighas of Barkhali land, assessed at Rs. 8,177, were resumed owing to failure of heirs, resignations, non-payment of Settlement dues, non-performance of Devasthan service, death of Bathamania and Gharania holders, mortgage and sale of Devasthan lands, fixing of Kothli Santh in lieu of land and purchase of Barkhali land.

In the Loans Branch, 4 new loans of the aggregate amount of Rs. 16,500 were advanced. The balance due to Government on account of loans at the end of July 1907 was Rs. 4,38,003. Recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 48,689.

The Settlement Commissioner inspected the Sankheda, Sinore, Damnagar, Shianagar, Vijapur and Songhad Talukas during the year under report. It was found that (1) the orders of the Settlement Department were not properly kept, (2) the work of Barkhali land succession cases was delayed, and (3) the superior revenue officers did not inspect Barkhali matters in the way they ought to do.

Expenditure.—The accounts of the Settlement and the Barkhali Branches are kept together. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2,54,975 against Rs. 2,39,623 in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to additional expenditure incurred on measuring and classification work and on temporary establishments for various works of an urgent character.

(c)—GIRAS TENURES.

During the year under report the current charge of the Giras office remained with Mr. Vinayak A. Mehd, under the control and supervision of Mr. Seddon. Mr. Laxaman Govind Ghanekar, B.A., was brought over from the Judicial Department on 12th December 1906, and appointed to a new office called the Joint Giras Assistant in order (1) to be our Representative at the Giras Conference intended to be held at the Residency, (2) to deal with certain matters of

importance, and (3) to dispose of a few heavy cases which could not be attended to for a long time owing to pressure of work in the Department.

The Giras office had, as usual, to perform the following work :—

(1) Judicial—

- (a) New claims to lands by Guaranteed Girasias.
- (b) New claims to cash by Guaranteed Girasias.
- (c) Succession cases.
- (d) Claims by co-sharers.
- (e) Miscellaneous claims.

(2) Correspondence with the Residency.

The representation of the State to revise a decision by the Resident in the Lodra Sarkar Dues Case which had been pending for some years past was dealt with and disposed of with the result that the amount of Sarkar dues originally fixed was increased by about Rs. 1,200 per annum.

Work coming under the first head referred to above and done during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

Office Cases.

Nature of Cases.		Balance from previous year.	Cases filed in 1906-07.	Total.	Disposed of within the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
New claims to land	...	19	25	44	20	24
Succession cases	...	33	60	93	66	27
Claims by co-sharers	...	22	23	45	38	7
New claims to cash	...	...	3	3	3	...
Miscellaneous claims	...	57	125	182	188	49
Total	...	131	236	367	260	107

The disposal was less by 41 cases during the year under report, and the Department should have given reasons for the same. The arrears are less by 24 cases because fewer cases were filed. The work done is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Work coming under the second head, *viz.*, references to the Residency, and done during the year, is shown in the following table :—

Residency References.

Balance from previous year.	Fresh references in 1906-07.	Total.	Disposed of in 1906-07.	Pending at the end of the year.
...	334	334	333	1

This disposal of work was satisfactory.

Against the decisions of the Giras Assistant appeals were heard by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The result of these appeals is shown below :—

Office Appeals.

Pending at the end of the previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed or modified.	Cases remanded.	Summarily rejected or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year
49	58	107	80	20	13	...	44

The arrears appear to be such as to demand attention. Steps should, in every possible manner, be taken to reduce them. The results of the appeals tend to show that though the work is not unsatisfactory there is room for improvement in the work of the Giras assistant.

With respect to appeals preferred to the Residency against the orders of the Settlement Commissioner, 26 decisions were received from that authority as shown below :—

Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions revised and modified.	Decisions remanded.	Total.
10	5	6	5	26

The corresponding figures for the last year were 14, 45, 12, 0 and 71. This shows that there is a falling off alike in file and reversals indicating a decidedly better state of things.

The work of entering all the decisions passed by the Giras office relating to land in a separate register and comparing the same with the Barkhali Patrahs was commenced during the year under report. The temporary establishment entertained for this purpose and the one employed for arranging records did a very fair amount of work; and it is trusted that the whole of the work will be completed within the period for which sanctions have been obtained.

A remarkable occurrence in the History of the Giras Branch during the year under report was the assembling of the Giras Conference. The members were the Resident and Mr. Seddon and were entrusted by the Government of India with the duty of considering and deciding or reporting on points connected with the working of the Giras rules, and questions affecting the Girassias. A similar Conference had been assembled years ago in 1895, and as fresh questions had arisen or old ones had assumed new aspects the Resident thought that the time had come for holding a second one and Government agreeing with his view ordered it to be held. The sittings were held at the Residency and commenced

from the 8th of July and lasted till the 24th without interruption. Points were brought for discussion by (1) the Residency, (2) the Girassias, and (3) the Survey and Settlement Department. Some of the points were discussed and settled in the Conference. Most of the points urged by the Girassias were treated as unnecessary and excluded from consideration ; and the Conference decided to submit to the Government of India four or five points of a very important nature.

The Settlement Commissioner displayed great interest in, and mastery over, the subjects discussed, and his full, closely reasoned and luminous minutes testify to his assiduity and ability and deserve commendation. The Special Giras Assistant deserves praise for his careful and skilful advocacy and the assistance he received from the Giras Assistant deserves acknowledgment.

During the year under report, the Giras Assistant visited 11 Taluka Cutcherries and inspected the Giras work therein. The importance of these inspections is considerable. Things are discussed and explanations given where necessary and the chances of arrears accumulating are minimised.

The total expenditure of the office during the year under report was Rs. 12,830 against Rs. 9,239 in the preceding year. The increase was due to (1) an increment granted to the Giras Assistant, (2) pay and allowance of the Joint Giras Assistant, and (3) the amount spent on the temporary establishment.

XI.—FINANCE.

(a)—BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dayabhai Harjiwandas Nanavati, B.A., continued to hold the post of the Accountant-General during the year except for a period of one month and nine days, during which time he was on privilege leave and Mr. Balvantrao Abaji Patvardhan, the Assistant Accountant-General, acted for him.

As mentioned in the previous report the functions of the Finance Department are three-fold, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts and Finance. It is needless to reiterate the nature of this three-fold work as it is mentioned in the previous reports.

For convenience of work, the Department is divided into nine branches and a brief account of their work is given below :—

- (1) The Main or the Correspondence Branch disposed of 20,085 matters as against 16,365 in the previous year, a balance of only 91 being left at the close of the year.
- (2) The Civil Audit Branch in charge of the Assistant Accountant-General disposed of 70,133 vouchers as against 65,470 in the previous year and Rs. 3,051 paid through mistake were recovered. The increase is attributable to an increased number of pay abstracts for village servants and the establishments of compulsory schools having been received during the year. Sixty-eight new pensions were sanctioned during that period. At the close of the year the total number of Civil pensioners was 356 who drew an aggregate amount of Rs. 66,797 a year.
- (3) The Military Audit Branch disposed of 4,580 vouchers during the year as against 4,379 in the previous year and Rs. 389 paid through mistake

were recovered. Forty-nine new pensions were sanctioned during the period. The total number of Military pensioners at the close of the year was 634 drawing an aggregate amount of Rs. 53,733 a year. The Assistant Accountant-General in charge of this Branch inspected the accounts of several Military Karkhanas over and above his own office work.

- (4) The Public Works Audit Branch continued to exercise audit control over Public Works, Railways, A class Municipalities and the Baroda and Visnagar Banks. The Accounts of the Baroda Municipality (B class) were also audited here. About 25,566 vouchers as against 32,924 in the previous year were audited in this Branch and errors aggregating to Rs. 3,585 representing irregular or over-charges were discovered.

The inspection of His Highness' Railway accounts at Bombay and Ajmer was continued as before. The inspection falls under two heads—that about receipts realized and that about expenditure incurred. As a result of audit of the receipt side of accounts, errors and omissions, amounting to Rs. 3,600 were detected, and these were mostly accepted by the Railway authorities. The audit of the expenditure side of accounts resulted in the Railway authorities admitting our claim to the apportionment of the cost of the Kalol Junction works as contended by us and affording a refund of Rs. 13,355 during the year. A refund of Rs. 948, being the unspent balance of funds supplied 15 years back in connection with a saloon shed, was also obtained. The use of State Receipt Stamps for sums over Rs. 20 paid within the jurisdiction of His Highness' proprietary Railways was insisted upon and has now come into vogue.

- (5) The Inspection Branch continued inspection of accounts of all the Departments, except the Military and Public Works, by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinizing local accounts. The Assistant Accountant General in charge of this Branch travelled 218 days in the districts and inspected 195 offices.

In addition to this, 34 offices were inspected in the Baroda City in the rainy season, and errors, amounting to Rs. 6,573, were discovered.

- (6) The Local Boards Inspection Branch, consisting of one Inspecting Auditor for the Baroda and Naosari Districts and another for Kadi and Amreli Districts continued inspection of the accounts of the District and Taluka Local Boards and B class Municipalities. The cost of their establishment, amounting to Rs. 5,256, was met out of the deduction of one per cent. which is made on the annual income of the Boards and Municipalities. The inspection of the Baroda City Municipality accounts was entrusted to a separate auditor. The auditor for Kadi and Amreli travelled for 248 days and that for Baroda and Naosari for 254 days. They visited all the Talukas in their charge twice, excepting the Peta Mahals, which were visited only once. These auditors examined in all 4,850 vouchers and detected errors on account of overcharges, &c., for Rs. 253-4-1.

- (7) The compilation of Accounts Branch did the usual work of compiling accounts from daily sheets, &c.
- (8) The Central Treasury was, as in the previous year, in charge of Mr. Anandrao Govind Dighe. The total receipts during the year, including

adjustments in this treasury, amounted to Rs. 5,02,25,292 and the total disbursements to Rs. 5,00,02,712. The cash receipts and disbursements came to something over 65 lakhs and 63 lakhs respectively, giving a monthly average of over 5 lakhs in receipts as well as in disbursements. Mr. Dighe did his work with his accustomed care and intelligence.

The cash balance in this treasury at the close of the year under report was Rs. 18,76,438 against Rs. 16,53,858 in the previous year.

The transactions carried on with the Bank of Bombay, including its Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad Branches, amounted during the year to about 1 crore and 80 lakhs in remittances and 1 crore and 78 lakhs in withdrawals.

- (9) The Stamp Branch continued under the supervision of the Central Treasury officer. The revenue from the sale of stamps during the year was Rs. 4,41,848 against Rs. 4,71,420 in the previous year.

Different kinds of water-marked documentary stamp papers of the higher values, including those converted into smaller values in years gone by, numbering about 6,48,155, which were in stock and which when folded used to crack and tear, were destroyed during the year.

In addition to doing the regular work of the Department, the Accountant-General worked as a member of the Council and as president of the Committee appointed to dispose of old and useless ornaments as well as of the Committee appointed to inspect the articles purchased by His Highness in Europe during the 7th Europe Trip and received here.

The Accountant-General speaks favourably of the work done by his several Assistants and the Superintendents, and his own work deserves to be characterized as intelligent and highly satisfactory.

(b)—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements of the year under review, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following tables :—

Receipts.

No.	Description of Items.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	93,04,691	1,00,83,899	7,79,208	.....
2	Miscellaneous Taxes	2,06,899	1,68,626	.....	38,373
3	Forests	1,51,404	1,72,911	21,507	.....
4	Abkari	8,14,978	9,00,936	85,958	.....
5	Customs	6,63,823	7,31,810	67,487	.....
6	Stamps	4,71,420	4,41,848	.....	29,572
7	Registration	72,127	80,766	8,639	.....
8	Tributes and fixed Jamabundi received through the Residency	8,22,818	7,16,835	.....	1,05,983
9	Do. received direct.. ...	7,820	8,175	355	.....
10	Interest	3,94,018	4,62,690	68,672	.....
11	Local cess	4,43,948	6,45,307	2,01,359	.....
12	Village Boards' revenue ...	10,621	8,655	.....	1,966
13	Opium	24,98,196	35,83,529	10,85,333	.....
14	Railways... ..	6,31,369	5,67,071	.....	64,298
15	Sugar Factory ... ..	.....	9,109	9,109	.....
16	Palace 18/A ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Judicial fees and fines ...	57,105	60,879	3,774	.....
18	Jail	21,801	19,103	.....	2,698
19	Education	95,532	96,769	1,237	.....
20	Municipalities	6,925	3,050	.....	3,875
21	Public Works Department ...	6,28,964	89,792	.....	5,39,172
22	Miscellaneous, including Salt, Ferries, Police, Medical, Press, Army, Bank, General Administration 18/B and Miscellaneous	8,20,192	1,68,438	.....	1,51,754
	Total ...	1,76,24,651	1,89,69,698	23,32,688	9,87,591

Disbursements.

No.	Description of Items.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	17,75,580	19,68,416	1,92,836	.....
2	Other Civil Establishment ...	1,21,405	1,12,539	.....	8,866
3	Forests	68,890	72,603	3,713	.....
4	Stamps	20,883	28,198	7,315	.....
5	Registration	32,664	33,289	625	.....
6	Tributes ... ..	.....	1,643	1,643	.....
7	Opium	23,89,670	15,58,241	.....	8,31,429
8	Railways... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Palace	20,74,578	23,11,053	2,36,475	.....
10	Huzur Cutchery—				
	1 Tour expenses	2,94,102	3,74,397	80,295	.....
	2 Huzur Cutchery	4,70,830	4,47,299	.....	23,531
11	Judicial Department	3,65,412	3,59,615	.....	5,797
12	Police	7,37,170	7,19,936	.....	17,234
13	Jail	49,975	48,094	.....	1,881
14	Education	6,98,851	7,97,615	98,764	.....
15	Medical	1,68,099	1,81,349	13,250	.....
16	Printing Press	82,230	79,624	.....	2,606
17	Municipalities	2,88,848	2,54,269	.....	34,579
18	Public Works	16,17,545	15,26,537	.....	91,008
19	Army	21,18,164	21,93,828	75,664	.....
20	Devasthan Dharmadaya ...	3,12,042	3,34,372	22,330	.....
21	Assamdars, Nemnookdars, Pensioners	3,03,549	6,98,310	.....	1,05,259
22	Extraordinary	1,70,991	24,003	.....	1,46,988
23	Local Boards	4,45,000	11,58,601	7,13,601	.....
24	Miscellaneous (including Interest Miscellaneous, Local and Village Boards, Irrigation, &c.)	6,04,016	1,54,086	.....	4,49,930
	Total ...	1,57,10,494	1,54,37,917	14,46,511	17,19,088

Under receipts the following heads show an appreciable increase :—

(a) *Land Revenue*, Rs. 7,79,208.—The increase is due to the year being a highly favourable one and to improvement in the condition of the agriculturists.

(b) *Forests*, Rs. 21,507.—The improvement is caused by greater sales of forest produce mainly due to the introduction of the working plan system.

(c) *Abkari*, Rs. 85,958.—This increase is mainly due to the increase in the amounts of the Abkari farms for the Kadi and Baroda Divisions as well as to the development of the revenue from toddy.

(d) *Customs*, Rs. 67,487.—Improvement in the season and the development of trade account for this increase.

(e) *Registration*, Rs. 8,639.—The increase is fair and it is due to an increase in the number of documents received for registration.

(f) *Interest*, Rs. 68,672.—Interest on Tagavi loans has diminished by Rs. 17,000 while that on Promissory Notes and Debts has risen by Rs. 12,000 and 74,000 respectively. Interest amounting to Rs. 1,10,293-2-7 on temporary investments as fixed Deposits with the different Banks throughout the year has alone contributed to the increase under this head. Last year the interest on such loans amounted to Rs. 40,895. This year it has increased by Rs. 70,000.

(g) *Opium*, Rs. 10,85,333.—The larger sales of opium during the year account for the increase.

(h) *Sugar Factory*, Rs. 9,109.—The mill has been sold and is now closed. The adjustments of past years' accounts

effected during the year have brought about the increase. It is nominal.

(i) *Local Cess*, Rs. 2,01,359.—The imposition of the local cess at one anna per Rupee on all lands in the Talukas not brought under its operation in previous years accounts for this increase. It has not yet been extended to Okhamandal.

The increase under other heads calls for no particular remarks.

The main heads showing decrease under Receipts are :—

(a) *Miscellaneous Taxes*, Rs. 38,273.—The decrease is due to the raising of the minimum of taxable Income from Rs. 300 to 500 under the Income Tax Scheme.

(b) *Stamps*, Rs. 29,572.—The decrease is attributable to less sale of Court Fee Stamps owing to the introduction of the Gramya Nyayadhishi and Madhyastha Panchayat measures. Many small suits are decided by or settled through these agencies, and the people resorting to them have to pay no Court fees.

(c) *Tributes*, Rs. 1,05,983.—Adjustments to an extent of Rs. 2,30,781 on account of remissions of tribute in the Reva Kantha in the previous year explain the decrease.

(d) *Railways*.—The decrease under this head is due to increased expenses on the Dabhoi Railway line during the year owing to the wash off caused by excessive rain and to the receipt of house rent to the extent of Rs. 23,000 from the R.-M. Railway Company in the previous year.

(e) *Public Works*, Rs. 5,89,172.—The decrease is attributable to the inclusion of an item of Rs. 5,89,912 on account of Irrigation Reproductive Works chargeable to capital accounts in the last year's figure.

(f) *Miscellaneous*, Rs. 1,51,754.—Under this head, in which is included the Army, a very large sum was received in Samvat 1962 by the sale proceeds of the Gold and Silver Guns. No such sum was available this year and hence the decrease.

The decrease under other heads is not much and calls for no explanation.

To turn to disbursements, the principal heads showing an appreciable increase in expenditure are :—

(a) *Land Revenue*, Rs. 1,92,836.—The increase under this head is mainly due to the disbursement of about Rs. 1,65,000 to Patels and other village servants for Samvat 1962 in August 1906 under the new Chakariat rules which require the disbursement of salaries in the beginning of the next year instead of at the end of the year for which the same are due. It is also due to some extent to the revision of the scales of salaries of Naib Subas, Vahivatdars, Mahalkaries and Avalkarkuns.

(b) *Stamps*, Rs. 7,315.—The increase is due to a large refund of the Court Fee Stamps ordered by the Civil Courts under the Civil Procedure Code.

(c) *Palace*, Rs. 2,36,475.—This increase is due to the special provision of Rs. 2 lacs made for the Khangi under His Highness' orders.

(d) *Huzur Cutchery*, Rs. 56,764.—The expenses of His Highness' Seventh Europe Trip appear under this head, and show an increase of Rs. 80,295 over that of the last year, due to larger adjustments made during the year on the completion of the Trip, while the Huzur Cutcherry proper shows a decrease of Rs. 23,531 due to small variations of increase in some and decrease in other Departments. Thus there is a net increase of Rs. 56,764.

(e) *Education*, Rs. 98,764.—The reason is not far to seek. It is to be found in the introduction of compulsory education and the consequent opening of a large number of schools during the latter half of the year.

(f) *Medical*, Rs. 13,250.—The increase is due to the opening of some four or five new dispensaries in the State and to the renewal of dead-stock articles in almost all dispensaries and hospitals.

(g) *Army*, Rs. 75,664.—The increase is partly due to grain compensation granted to the Cavalry Karkhanas for gram and grains and partly to the commutation money for 1960-61 being brought to account during the year under report.

(h) *Devasthan Dharma-daya*, Rs. 22,330.—The increase is due to the payment of arrears for past years during the year under report.

(i) *Local Boards*, Rs. 7,13,601.—The increase is due to the special grant of Rs. 5 lacs graciously made by His Highness on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee to the District Local Boards for water-supply in the Districts as also to the liberal grant of more than 2 lacs given to them for compulsory education in the schools under their charge.

The increase under other heads calls for no particular explanation.

The following heads show decrease in expenditure during the year :—

(a) *Other Civil Establishments*, Rs. 8,866.—The reduction in the Jakat establishments on the abolition of a goodly number of Nakas accounts for this decrease.

(b) *Judicial Department*, Rs. 5,797.—The decrease is due to the closing of the Sardar Nyayadhishi during a portion of the year.

(c) *Police*, Rs. 17,234.—The diminution was caused by a larger number of vacancies among the Constables.

(d) *Municipalities*, Rs. 34,579.—In the previous year, Rs. 1,80,000 were paid to the Baroda City Municipality. It included the balance of the allotment of the preceding year. In the year under report, only the normal grant was given and hence the decrease.

(e) *Public Works*, Rs. 91,008.—In the previous year a sum of about Rs. 89,000 was adjusted on account of the valuation of famine relief works executed in former years. No large item of this nature was adjusted in this year and hence the decrease.

(f) *The decrease* of Rs. 1,05,239 under the head of Assamdars, Nemnokdars, Pensioners, &c., is due to the non-purchase of *haks* as well as to reduction in allowances on successions.

(g) *Extraordinary*.—The figure for the last year included the famine expenditure of previous years, whereas such expenses are not included this year. Moreover, the year was a prosperous one and hence a decrease of Rs. 1,46,988.

(h) *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head two large sums of Rs. 1,35,000 and of Rs. 2,30,781 were debited last year. The former related to the net loss on capital account caused by the sale of the State Mills, and the latter related to the remission of our Reva Kantha tributes. No such items were debited in the year under report and hence the decrease. • •

The other items showing any decrease do not call for special remarks.

(c)—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The subjoined table indicates at one view the financial condition of the State at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Assets.			Liabilities.	Net assets exclusive of opium and opium juice in stock.
	Cash.	Debts due, &c.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	48,81,208	2,40,42,703	2,89,23,911	31,68,465	2,57,55,446
1906-07 ...	41,53,579	2,85,02,758	3,26,56,337	33,67,908	2,92,88,434

XII.—EDUCATION.

(a)—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Aderji Mehernosji Masani, M.A., B.Sc., continued to work as acting Vidyadhikari, Minister of Education and the Director of the State Museum during the greater part of the year, and gave great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Last April his appointment as Minister of Education was made permanent. He handed over at the same time to Professor Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S., Professor of Biology in the Baroda College, the charge of Director of the State Museum over which he has, however, to continue to exercise general supervision.

In the previous year, the Department had 688 schools under its immediate control. In the year under report there were 1,267. The opening of new schools under the Compulsory Education Scheme all over the State is the main reason of such a large increase.

English is taught in 26 of these institutions, *viz.*, 1 Arts College, 3 High Schools, 14 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 8 Grant-in-aid Schools, out of which 3 are High Schools and 5 Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

For Vernacular education, there were 1,186 regular schools, 10 special institutions, 3 fund schools (*i.e.*, schools maintained from funds supplied by religious institutions), 37 Grant-in-aid schools, 3 schools under inspection and 2 Orphanages.

The total expenditure incurred for maintaining these institutions and for awarding scholarships to students studying in Europe, giving encouragement to authors and such other purposes, was Rs. 7,94,299, and the total receipts were only Rs. 96,030. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 7,09,210 and Rs. 92,580. The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of new schools under the Compulsory Education Scheme.

(b)—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Baroda College.—As mentioned in the previous reports, the College is affiliated to the Bombay University in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. It continued to maintain its reputation both for the high character of its teaching and for success at the annual examinations of the Bombay University.

The College had seven Professors, besides the Principal. In addition to this staff there are one Lecturer in French, one Shastri, two Fellows, two Laboratory Assistants and one Librarian.

During the year under report, Mr. Arvind A. Ghose, Vice-Principal, being still on leave without pay, Mr. Dorabji M. Patel, B.A., of the Baroda High School, continued to attend to his work in English, while Mr. Naranbhai D. Nanavati, B.Sc., of the Baroda Kala Bhavan, continued in the post of Chemistry and Physics. The acting arrangement that was made to fill the vacant chair of Mathematics ceased owing to the appointment of Mr. Pendse as permanent Professor of Mathematics. He has had a bright University career, having passed both B.A. and M.A. examinations with honours.

There were 233 students on the roll at the end of the year against 206 in the preceding year. The number has risen because of the increased accommodation of students in the new Hostel. There was sufficient room for 110 students in the residential quarters attached to the College, and one block providing accommodation for 48 students was allotted to the Baroda High School. The construction of a comfortable bungalow for a Resident Professor is sanctioned and is now approaching completion.

The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 57,380, while the amount received from fees was Rs. 12,030. The total annual cost of educating each pupil on the average was Rs. 210 against Rs. 212 in the previous year.

The results of the different examinations are shown in the following table :—

Examinations.	Number of Students sent up.	Number of Students passed.
M. A.	3	3
B. A.	41	26
Intermediate Arts	38	25
Previous	79	29
B. Sc.	3	2
Intermediate Science	6	1
1st L.L.B.	25	16
Total	195	102

These results are satisfactory and indicate capacity and devotion to work on the part of the College Staff.

To afford greater facilities for practical chemical analysis, the College Laboratory was provided with an oil gas installation.

The year under report was characterised by the further development of the Tutorial Scheme recently introduced in the College, and Government sanctioned Rs. 350 to render it a practical success by making contributions, should such be needed, to the expenses of social meetings and entertainments to which the Professors may invite the students. A short description of what the scheme is designed to achieve and how it is worked will not prove uninteresting. That scheme places 25 to 30 students under the guidance of each Professor who is responsible both for their intellectual progress and moral well being. The Professor is in *loco parentis* to each student, guides him in his study and advises him in matters private as well as Collegiate during his College career when he is away from parental influence. The system serves to draw closer the relations between Professors and students and creates and fosters feelings of attachment, confidence and mutual good understanding. Every College student, by this

arrangement, states his troubles and difficulties to the Professor, asks his advice and feels that he has a guiding friend to rely on. Mr. Clarke, the Principal, deserves great credit for introducing and working the scheme, and it is trusted that he will continue his exertions in this behalf, and that Professors and students will co-operate to make it a perfect success. Government are fully prepared to give all the help that it may need.

A novel feature has lately been introduced into the College training. It consists in taking out College students on excursions in charge of a College Professor, to visit places of historical, archæological and scientific interest in India. Government makes a fair contribution towards the expenses of these excursions. One of these excursions came off during the current year. The results will appear in that year's report.

High Schools.—Besides the three Government High Schools at Baroda, Pattan and Amreli, there are three Grant-in-aid High Schools at Baroda, Naosari and Gandevi. The following table shows the results of the Matriculation Examination achieved by these six High Schools :—

Name of High School.				Number of Students sent up.	Number of Students passed.
Baroda	...	...	...	101	64
Pattan	...	...	...	12	10
Amreli ...	...	...	...	7	5
Naosari...	...	...	...	17	14
Gandevi	...	...	...	6	5
Baroda Grant-in-aid	...	...	...	Newly started in November 1906.	

This year for the second time the Lely Cup was won by the Baroda High School, thus giving a practical proof of the great attention paid to this branch of physical education.

His Highness with his usual generosity specially invited College and High School students for wrestling matches and gave very handsome money prizes on the occasion of his birthday.

It is gratifying to note that sanction has been accorded on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee to the construction of suitable boarding houses to hold 60 students each in connection with the three High Schools at Baroda, Pattan and Amreli.

The Naosari Zardhosti Madressa having finished fifty years of its existence on the 6th October 1906, the Jubilee day was celebrated in a fitting manner. A considerable amount of funds was collected in aid of the school on that occasion, and the happy idea was conceived of raising a permanent memorial by way of a technical school. A charitably disposed lady, Bai Ratanbai Edalji Bamji, gave Rs. 12,500 for the construction of a suitable home for that school, and her close relations, Messrs. Dorabji and Ratanji, sons of the late philanthropic and patriotic Mr. J. N. Tata, have generously undertaken to provide Rs. 1,250 annually for its maintenance. At the request of the donors, Government gave permission to name the school "The J. N. Tata Naosari Industrial School" and the building "The Kaikhashru Edulji Bamji Building." It is needless to expatiate on the practical and substantial advantages of these gifts and endowments. They were so considerable that Government readily consented on their part to give substantial aid and sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,250 for the maintenance of the school and Rs. 12,500 towards the erection of the building and furnishing it with the necessary equipment. The compensation charges, amounting to Rs. 5,000, for the site for the school building were also borne by Government. It should be added that the annual Government grant to the Madressa was raised from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200 during the year under report.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—There were 14 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools as mentioned in the previous report in the different Talukas of the State. The Boarding House at Petlad has made considerable progress and improvements have been made on an extensive scale; and Government is affording it good assistance. Ninety students against 42 in the previous year from different villages round about Petlad take advantage of this house, showing clearly how the institution is being appreciated and growing steadily popular. The Head Master of the School, Mr. Motibhai Amin, works heart and soul and disinterestedly and takes great pains to instil the proper scholarly spirit into the boarders. Such work deserves commendation. The Padra Boarding House continued to be assisted as in the previous year. The boarding arrangements at the Amreli High School have met with a fair measure of success, for which credit should be given to its Head Master, Mr. Apte.

To the existing number of Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools two more were added last year, thus bringing the total to 5. These are one at Bhadran and another at Palsana. They were recognised for Government grants during the year under report.

Attendance in the English Teaching Schools.—The total number of students in the different schools described above, in which English is taught, during the last three years, is shown in the following table :—

Institutions.	Number of Students.			REMARKS.
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
3 High Schools ...	1,126	1,246	1,115*	*Decrease is due to the opening of a Grant-in-aid High School at Baroda.
14 A.-V. Schools ...	1,486	1,589	1,660	
8 Grant-in-aid Schools ...	483	621	985	
Total ...	3,095	3,466	3,760	

Adding to this the number of students at the Baroda College, we find that the total number of students in the English-teaching institutions was 3,995.

Scholarships.—Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 824 per month are granted by His Highness from his private purse to students studying at different educational institutions, both in and outside the State. 51 students took advantage of these scholarships last year. Of these 44 were boys and 7 girls. Besides these scholarships, Rs. 2,400 were also paid to the Deccan Association at Poona for the purpose of spreading education amongst the Maratha class. The total amount spent from this source for scholarships, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 10,174.

Education outside India.—No new students were sent abroad during the year under report. The progress of the six old students was reported to be satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred on their education amounted to Rs. 15,628 during the year under report.

Government ordered two students to be sent from each of the castes of goldsmith, blacksmith, and carpenter for further study of their arts and crafts in Technical and Arts Schools in India. One was sent to Jaipur to learn enamelling work. Students from other castes were selected and nominated, but they were not able to start till the end of the year under report.

Expenditure on English Education.—The expenditure incurred on account of English education and the receipts of the several institutions noted above for the last three years are given below:—

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	1,52,711	1,57,013	1,58,516
Receipts	31,678	34,739	34,619

(c)—VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Particulars as regards the number of Vernacular schools and of the pupils attending them are given in the following table :—

Year.	Government Boys' Schools.		Government Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Schools.	Number of Girls.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1905-06 ...	494	50,436	99	8,223	72	5,788	665	64,447
1906-07 ...	843	73,191	343	22,436	55	4,141	1,241	99,768

The increase in the number of schools and pupils was due to the opening of new schools under the Compulsory Education Scheme referred to above.

The expenditure on the 1,186 Government Vernacular Schools shewn in the above table (843 for boys and 343 for girls) was about Rs. 4,84,210, giving a lower average of Rs. 408 a year for each school than last year, in which it was Rs. 644. The decrease in the average is due to the opening of a number of small schools under the Compulsory Education Scheme and the consequent distribution of the expenditure over a large number of institutions.

Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.—There were 37 private schools in receipt of grants from Government under the rules. The grant this year amounted to Rs. 2,235. Their number shows a steady fall from year to year, as last year it was 47 and the year before 50. As the Government imparts free primary education, there is a tendency on the part of parents to withdraw their children from Grant-in-aid Schools where they have to pay some fee, however small, and get them admitted into Government schools. A few

infant schools, which lingered through last year, died out in the year under report owing to the spread of free compulsory education.

The number of towns and villages, having schools under the control of the Education Department was 416, against 420 in the last year, the decrease being in the Naosari Prant. All towns and villages of over 1,000 inhabitants possessed the advantage of Government schools and those below one thousand were provided with Gramyashalas managed by the Local Boards.

Out of a total population of 1,952,692 souls, 1,000,481 had schools supplied to them by the Educational Department. The total number of children attending schools at the end of the year was 99,768 against 64,447 of the previous year.

(d)—FEMALE EDUCATION.

In the Female Training College, important changes and improvements were introduced during the year under report. The course of the College, which was one of four years up to now has been extended to five, the last year being devoted to a course of special study. To attract a greater number and a better class of students to the College, the scale and number of scholarships for different classes were raised so that the stipends ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10. The number attending this College was 28 against 32 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,925, out of which Rs. 1,374 were spent on scholarships. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 283 against Rs. 242 in the preceding year, the increase being the result of a decrease in the number of students. The salaries of the staff of the College were raised during the year under report. Miss Marjorie Wiltshier, a trained English lady, has been appointed as Assistant Lady Superintendent. She will work as a teacher in the Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School and relieve the present Lady Superintendent of some of her duties. A Boarding House

accommodating 40 students has been sanctioned. It is also under consideration to extend the present Female Training College Building so as to make provision for the classes of the Female Anglo-Vernacular School. The College, the connected Girls' Schools and the Anglo-Vernacular School continued to be controlled and supervised by Miss Mary Bhore, the experienced Lady Superintendent.

Embroidery, Drawing, and Practical Cookery are taught in the Girls' Schools at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari, Petlad, and Visnagar. Lessons in Music are also given in the first three schools and in the Female Training College where the future School Mistresses, thus initiated into a knowledge of this interesting art, can impart the same or awaken a taste for it amongst the young folks entrusted to their charge. The Culinary classes have maintained their usefulness. Plain needle-work is taught in all the schools and Kindergarten materials are supplied to them. Sanskrit is also taught in the Gujarati and Marathi Girls' schools attached to the Female Training College. Miss D'Arcy still continued to teach lace-making in the class opened for the purpose in the College. A similar class organized in the Songhad Dhanka Girls' Boarding School continues making good progress.

Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School.—Till last year, no separate classes for teaching the higher English standards were formed. Girls taken from the Girls' Schools were taught English up to the third standard in the Baroda Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School. The staff of this school consisted of two class teachers and a Graduate who taught Sanskrit. A similar addition to the staff is under contemplation and it is the wish of all interested in the cause of Female Education to employ lady-teachers in this school. The difficulty of securing qualified teachers of this class is a serious one, and interferes with the progress and advancement of the Institution. It is hoped that it will be overcome in time. 125 girls were learning English against 97 in the preceding year.

New English classes were opened, during the year under report, in connection with the Girls' Schools at Petlad, Visnagar and Pattan; and the girls attending these classes numbered about 100. It should, however, be mentioned that a respectable proportion is engaged in learning the elements only.

Where there are no separate Vernacular Schools for girls, they attend the Boys' Schools up to a certain age. When the number of girls attending such a mixed school reaches 25 or 30, a separate Girls' School is opened. During the year under report, the total number of girls attending Boys' Schools was 5,669. Adding these figures to the total number of girls attending the regular Girls' Schools we find that in all as many as 28,643 girls of different ages receive education against 12,170 in the preceding year. The maximum age of the girls studying in the regular Girls' Schools is 13 in the case of Hindu girls and 15 in the case of Parsi girls.

Zenana Classes.—These classes, which are intended for such women as cannot attend the regular Girls' Schools owing to the pressure of domestic duties and their comparatively advanced age, continued to give instruction in the elements of reading, writing, keeping domestic accounts, needle-work and embroidery. They are held every afternoon for three hours when these women can find leisure to attend them. The Zenana Class, attached to the Marathi Girls' School No. 1 in the Baroda City, had to be closed at the end of the year, owing to thin attendance. Consequently, there were 4 Zenana classes this year against 5 in the preceding year. The total number of women on the rolls at the end of the year was 133 against 104 in the previous year. This shows a fair increase over the last year's figure and serves to indicate that the institutions are supplying a real need. Out of 133 women on the roll, 83 appeared at the examination and 67 came out successful.

(e)—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In 51 villages of the Amreli Taluka, there were 68 purely compulsory schools against 65 of the last year, the increase being due to the opening of 3 Antyaj schools which had to be closed on account of plague in July 1906. In 15 ordinary schools, the first three standards were subjected to the compulsory rules and boys of the compulsory age were admitted therein. There were 4 grant-in-aid compulsory schools. Thus the total number was 87 against 84 of the preceding year. Of these 21 were exclusively for girls, whereas in the other schools, boys and girls received education jointly. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 4,766 (2,879 boys and 1,887 girls) against 4,715 (2,843 boys and 1,872 girls) of the last year.

Extension of Compulsory Education throughout the State.—The idea of extending compulsory education to all parts of the State which had for a long time engaged the attention of Government, at last took a definite shape and was embodied in law in 1906. The age limit for the compulsory attendance of boys has been fixed from 7 to 12 and that for girls from 7 to 10. Exemption from compulsory attendance is granted to children under certain specified conditions, such as physical or mental infirmity. The highest standard for study required under the Compulsory Law at present is the third, and the parents and guardians of children of the compulsory age are liable to a small fine in case they fail to send such children to the school. As mentioned in the previous reports, the Free Compulsory Education Scheme has been extended to all the parts of the State except the very backward tracts, and the opening of new schools has been undertaken by the Local Boards in the case of villages, and by the Educational Department in places having a population of 1,000 or upwards. The schools opened by the Local Boards upto the end of the year under report numbered 835 with 35,122 pupils.

The following table shews the number of Compulsory Schools with students both of the compulsory and the non-compulsory age limit :—

Language of Schools.	Baroda City.				State schools excluding Baroda City schools.			
	Number of schools.	Students of compulsory age limit.	Students of non-compulsory age limit.	Total.	Number of schools.	Students of compulsory age limit.	Students of non-compulsory age limit.	Total.
Gujarati Boys' schools ...	5	292	50	342	133	7,677	896	8,575
Gujarati Girls' schools ...	6	551	111	662	231	9,791	1,384	11,175
Marathi Boys' schools ...	2	131	28	159	...	...	...	.....
Marathi Girls' schools ...	3	187	68	255	...	.....	...	.....
Urdu Boys' schools ...	4	289	71	360	28	1,255	190	1,445
Urdu Girls' schools ...	5	423	112	535	13	1,645	275	920
Antyaja Boys' schools ...	3	154	12	166	223	6,370	597	6,767
Antyaja Girls' schools ...	...	...	...	...	4	218	15	233
Total ...	28	2,027	452	2,479	632	29,956	3,157	29,113

N.B.—The above table includes the number of schools and students in the old compulsory schools in the Amrell Mahal.

It will be seen from the above that at the close of the year under report, there were 660 Government Compulsory Schools with 31,592 pupils in them. Of these, the schools for boys numbered 398 and those for girls 262, the total number of boys and girls in these schools being 17,182 and 13,780 respectively.

The following figures will show an approximate increase in the number of children belonging to the different principal castes :—

Kunbis	8,000
Wandering and low profession class ...	3,500
Depressed or low caste	7,000
Animistic	2,000
Mahomadans	5,000
Total	<u>25,500</u>

A supervisor has been appointed in the City of Baroda to look after the Compulsory Schools and applications for exemptions from attendance are referred to him. A Special Magistrate, appointed for the purpose, looks into the explanations offered in individual cases of absentees and fines the parents, if he finds that the explanations tendered are not satisfactory. It is under contemplation to give, to every Vahivatdar, the services of a clerk to assist him in enforcing the Compulsory Law and it is trusted that by this new arrangement, many more children, whose parents have at present contrived to evade the law, will join the schools. More Deputy Educational Inspectors were engaged during the year under report, in consequence of the great increase in the number of schools. Their duty is to move from place to place to organise Compulsory Schools, to impress upon the minds of ignorant people the benefits of the new measure and to advise the school-masters as to how they should combat the initial difficulties.

The amount spent upto the close of the year under report, was Rs. 95,198. Of this, Rs. 34,615 were for initial, and Rs. 34,615 for recurring expenditures.

(f)—EDUCATION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

The policy of improving the condition and status of the lower classes, who numbered 163,176 at the last census, has been persevered with and a much-needed development occurred during the year under report on account of the introduction of free compulsory education. Their schools, which were 18 last year attended by 1,928 pupils, rose during the year under report to 247, imparting instruction to 9,269 students. 1,287 pupils were examined, of whom 793 passed. The corresponding figures for the last year being 1,248 and 759. School requisites were, as usual, supplied free by Government to all the children and scholarships of the aggregate amount of Rs. 115 per month were given to

pupils in the 4th and higher standards. These Antyaj schools are mixed ones. There was a separate school for girls in Baroda attended by 90 girls.

(g)—EDUCATION OF FOREST TRIBES.

The four Boarding Schools for the boys and girls of the Dhanka and other forest tribes have continued to work satisfactorily. All excepting the one at Vyara were fully occupied, the number to be accommodated being 100 in each boys' school and 50 in girls' school. These schools teach upto the Seventh Standard, and the education imparted therein bears good fruit in after-life. It is gratifying to note that the boys on leaving the school deliver lectures on the evil effects of drinking and other subjects affecting the well-being of their society. A meeting of the Anarya Hit Vardhak Sabha was held during the year under report at Mahuaria, the Inspector of the Naosari Division taking part in it. It was the practice at one time for Government to give two bullocks and agricultural implements to the students and this was revived during the year under review. His Highness paid a visit to the farm attached to the Songhad Boarding School and was greatly pleased with what he saw there. It is decided to teach sericulture, both as regards its theory and practice to the students of the Songhad Boarding School. They will study for a period of six months at the farm, where the worms are reared, on the completion of their regular course. 78 and 92 students appeared at the examination of the Carpentry Classes attached to the Songhad and Vyara schools, of whom 41 and 35 passed respectively. Besides the students from the Boarding School at Songhad, those of the upper classes in the Gujarati and Marathi schools at that place learnt carpentry in this class. The result of the teaching is that the students are able to prepare such implements as will be of use to them in after-life or enable them to make a small living by their production and sale.

In the Model Farms attached to the Songhad and Vyara schools, 50 bighas were under cultivation in the former and 20 in the latter. Various kinds of crops were experimented upon, and the Songhad farm gave a net profit of Rs. 587 after deducting expenses. Grown-up girls of the Songhad Boarding School were also sent at stated times to work on the farm. The total expenditure on these Boarding Schools, Carpentry Classes and Model Farms was Rs. 21,525 against Rs. 19,001 in the last year, and Rs. 16,000 in the year preceding. It will, thus, appear that the expenditure is growing year after year, one reason being the introduction of new subjects, and another the necessity for more efficient teaching. The amount is not too much to expend when the advantages, present and prospective to the class for whom it is expended, are taken into consideration.

(h).—THE PATEL BOARDING SCHOOL AT AMRELI.

With the object of training up the sons of Patels and Mukhis for the duties of Patels and Talatis, Government have sanctioned a Boarding School in Amreli for 50 boys. Instruction in Civil and Criminal work will also be imparted to these pupils. Liberty is reserved to outsiders to avail themselves of the training in this Institution, provided their parents bear all the charges or in case they are unable to do so, contribute something towards the expenses. Government have further sanctioned the opening of one such school in each Division of the State.

In pursuance of these orders, a school was started at Amreli in February 1907 with 7 students to begin with. The number rose to 37 at the close of the year of whom as many as 34 were sons of Patels. As a rule, those who have passed the Vernacular Fourth Standard are admitted, and the principal subjects taught to them are :—(a) Agriculture, both theoretical and practical, (b) Revenue Acts and Rules with some knowledge of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

(c) Knowledge of Vernacular Literature up to the Sixth Standard with the necessary knowledge of Arithmetic, and (d) Surveying.

The staff consisted of a Head Master, an Agricultural diplomate of the University of Bombay, a revenue teacher and a trained teacher. Only a rupee a month is charged as tuition fee. The sons of Patels are housed and boarded free of charge. Others have to pay Rs. 5 a month ; but none such have availed themselves of the facility offered. There are, however, three students who take advantage of the instruction given in the school and live and board outside the Boarding House. The boarders are housed in a hired building at present, but Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned by Government for a special building for the purpose.

(i)—ORPHANAGES.

There are orphanages, two at Amreli and one at Songhad. The latter is a part of the Dhanka Boarding School. At Amreli, there are separate orphanages for boys and girls under separate Superintendents. In the orphanages for boys at Amreli and Songhad, there were 70 and 11 orphans respectively ; while there were 53 girls in the girls' orphanages at those places. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, 7 girls from the Amreli orphanage, having reached the matrimonial age, were married to boys of their own castes with their consent according to the provisions of the Act relating to orphanages, and Rs. 196 were spent on the occasion. When the Head of the Department visited the orphanages during the year under report, he found that the married couples were happy.

The principal occupations taught to these orphans are, tailoring, masonry, carpentry, shoe-making,^c washing, weaving, sewing and drawing. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,368 against Rs. 7,552 in the preceding year.

(j)—MUSIC SCHOOLS.

There were four Music Schools at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari and Amreli, the last named having been opened during the year under report. There is thus one music school in each division of the State. The first three schools were examined by Mr. Alauddin M. Pathan, Doctor of Music. There were 542 pupils, of whom 390 appeared at the examination and 337 passed. Music classes are provided in the Female Training College for all scholars and certain girls' schools at Baroda, Naosari and Pattan.

Wherever there are music schools, recitations in Vernacular schools continued to be taught according to the notation system in vogue in the schools. In the Diploma and Certificate Examinations held at Baroda in the different branches of music, 21 students passed out of 31 who appeared thereat. One of the Dalal Memorial Silver Medals was awarded to a candidate for proficiency in Sitar.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,972 against Rs. 5,267 in the preceding year.

(k)—SANSKRIT AND URDU SCHOOLS.

The total number of Sanskrit Schools was 10. Of these, 4 were Government Schools—2 at Petlad and 2 at Dwarka, one under inspection at Beyt, and 5 registered schools—one each at Sinor, Sojitra, Petlad, Baroda and Sidhpur. There were in all 454 pupils against 475 in the previous year. No fees are charged in these schools. The expenditure to Government on account of these schools was Rs. 1,270.

During the year under report, rules on the subject of awarding Dakshanas or rewards to persons studying and passing the prescribed tests in different branches of Sanskrit learning were revised, books and the course of studies for different subjects prescribed and the number of marks required to pass the examination as well as the amount of Dakshanas in each subject determined. As usual, the

annual examination was held in the month of August. 153 new candidates appeared of whom 113 passed and Rs. 1,118 were awarded as Dakshana. The total amount of Dakshana distributed during the year under report, was Rs. 19,182 against Rs. 17,453 in the preceding year.

According to the census of 1901, the male Mahomadan population is 84,339, and the total number of boys in the schools was 9,052 against 7,916 in the preceding year. Thus, the percentage was 10·7 against 9·3. Of the school-going boys, 6,614 attended the Urdu schools while 2,438 attended other Gujarati schools for want of an Urdu school in their village or town. There were 27 Girls' schools attended by 2,314 girls against 11 schools attended by 844 girls in the previous year. The increase is naturally due to the introduction of the compulsory education measure.

(1)—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Manual Training.—These are altogether six classes, three in the Kadi District, one each at Visnagar, Kadi and Pattan and one class in each of the Naosari, Baroda and Amreli Districts attached to the Billimora, Sojitra and Amreli schools. Drawing and carpentry are taught in these classes, and the total expenditure on account of them was Rs. 5,321. The number of students has greatly increased, being 868 against 313 in the preceding year, a fact that indicates that the schools are highly popular both with the scholars and their parents, and suggests the advisability of introducing them into as many schools as it is possible to do.

Night Schools.—There were 5 night schools with 145 pupils against 107 in the preceding year. The time of attendance is from 8 to 10 in the evening. The night classes meet in the main school building. One of these is a Marathi School and the rest Gujarati. The school at Ladol in the Kadi District had to be transferred to Bhadran owing to

meagreness of attendance. As mentioned in the previous report, those employed in service or other occupations avail themselves of these schools, and the highest standard taught is the fourth. No fees are now charged in these schools, and the expenditure on account of them was Rs. 375.

Agricultural School.—This school is located at the capital. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 17, 12 of whom were in the senior and 5 in the junior class. Eight passed the higher examination and 11 the junior, including ex-students. The condition of the school is far from satisfactory. The teaching and the courses leave much room for improvement, and it would seem to be necessary to provide fair prospects for those who attend it. Measures to increase the efficiency of the school and to attract more scholars are being devised by the Department concerned. This school is at present under the control and supervision of the Director of Agriculture.

Military Schools.—There were two such schools in the Amreli Division—one at Dhari for the Dhari Battalion and the other at Dwarka for the Okha Battalion. 160 students were examined, of whom 145 passed. Both the schools were inspected by the Vidyadhikari during the year under report.

Jail School.—This school, attached to the Baroda Central Jail, had 26 pupils who were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector. There was no change either in its constitution or the course of the instruction imparted; but it having occurred to the Department that the Borstal system will prove an improvement and yield good results in the reformation of juvenile offenders, the same has been introduced from the current year. The results will be reported next year.

Associations.—The Teachers' Associations described in the previous reports continued to work during the year under report and held 54 meetings. The Female Teachers' Association continued to hold its meetings and discussed subjects

connected with teaching and with the great improvement of their minds and expansion of their knowledge. These meetings are also attended by the scholars of the Female Training College, who are thus early inducted into the arts of discussion and original thinking.

Physical Education.—There is no subject that has, of late, more earnestly engaged the attention of the Department than that of physical culture, developing the body side by side with the mind. The maxim, *mens sana in corpore sano*, is borne in mind and being steadily worked up to. The children of the first three standards are taught native games. In 22 schools, gymnasium teachers give training in drill and other physical exercises. Apparatus and other requisites for drill exercise were, as usual, supplied to the schools. His Highness has instituted a silver cup for competition by schools in native games. As the necessary arrangements could not be made in the year under report, no competition took place.

Moral Education.—The children, before they begin their daily school-work, congregate in a large room and recite a prayer to God. No particular book is used for giving moral lessons, but teachers draw the attention of their pupils to morals deducible from ordinary lessons. Some have, by their own example, succeeded in giving a good moral tone to their pupils.

Kindergarten Teaching.—The Kindergarten system of teaching has been introduced into every school. It requires a careful study of the system and great powers of observation on the part of the teachers to make it instructive and interesting to children. Each school has been supplied with a copy of the translation of the *Paradise of Childhood*, and enthusiastic teachers have for some time been paying much attention to the subject. Many of the large schools contain all important kindergarten materials. A beginning was made some time ago, and there has been a fair advance since. Figures and alphabets in infant classes are taught on the kindergarten method.

Private Donations.—To the existing number of scholarships and prizes, a few more have been added this year. The friends and admirers of Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeskar Dalal, M.A., LL.B., retired Minister of Education, collected and made over to the Government some funds, from the proceeds of which, silver medals are given by rotation for proficiency in the various subjects in the schools, the College and the Music School. A sum was presented by Mr. Manekbhai Jasbhai in memory of his deceased nephew, Motibhai Manibhai, for prizes to be awarded to the first two successful students of the Sanskrit School at Petlad.

Reference has been made to the abolition of fees in the Vernacular Schools. It is, therefore, not necessary to enlarge upon it here.

A Reading Room was sanctioned, during the year under report, for the Dnyana Vardhak Sabha in the City of Baroda with a view to keep the teachers and students of the Vernacular Schools in touch with current events and scientific and intellectual progress. Sanction has been accorded for entertaining a librarian and for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books and furniture. All that is now wanted is co-operation on the part of teachers and students to take advantage of the facilities afforded them by Government.

Circulating Libraries.—A noteworthy fact in the history of the Department is the sanction of Rs. 30,000 for opening libraries in villages for the diffusion of knowledge and the awakening of interest in educational and industrial movements of the present times. A few such libraries were started during the year under report, and negotiations to open more are in progress. It was decided that (1) Government should contribute as much as the people could collect, the maximum being fixed at Rs. 24 a year for the purpose of purchasing newspapers, journals and periodicals, and (2) that they should give a set of books relating to literature, arts and sciences worth Rs. 100 on the people offering to the Vidyadhipati any

sum in their power up to Rs. 100. The Government further helps these libraries by presenting books from its stock of translations. Each library will, it is estimated, get by this arrangement books worth about Rs. 125. There are fair prospects of these libraries becoming permanent institutions as the Local Boards have promised to contribute Rs. 2,900 for their support. With schools in every village for the young and libraries for those more advanced, there is a great future for the spread of education and enlightenment amongst the masses.

(m)—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Kala Bhavan.—During the year under report, there were 9 schools under the Kala Bhavan against 8 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the addition of an evening school for artisans in November 1906.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the different schools as compared with those in the previous year :—

Name of the School.	1905-06.	1906-07.
Art	107	108
Architecture	64	86
Mechanical Technology	121	125
Chemical Technology	36	60
Weaving... ..	40	42
Watch-making	12	9
Pedagogy	70	73
Commercial Training	29	14
School for Artisans ... ..	.....	49
Total	479	561

It will appear from the above that the number of students rose from 479 to 561, showing a good and steady increase of 82. Of these, 363 belonged to the Baroda State, 186 came from the Bombay Presidency and 12 from other parts of India. The Kala Bhavan has won the people's confidence and aroused public interest as is attested by the fact that 295 students sought admission into the Engineering class when only 44 were to be admitted. Rs. 15,000 have been sanctioned for repairs to, and extension of, the Nazarpaga Workshops so as to afford further facilities for practical work to students of Carpentry and Mechanical Engineering.

Out of 321 students, who presented themselves for the different examinations, 18 out of 30 passed in Arts, 16 out of 54 in Carpentry, 55 out of 97 in Mechanical Technology, 12 out of 32 in Chemical Technology, 19 out of 31 in Weaving, 4 out of 4 in Watch-making and 54 out of 73 in Male Training College, including 4 out of 6 from the Junior Urdu Class. These are fair results for some branches, but not particularly satisfactory for the rest. It is necessary that endeavours should be made to achieve better results in the latter hereafter.

At the examination in Drawing held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in September 1906, 10 out of 24 passed the Third Grade, 21 out of 33 the Second Grade, and 8 out of 40 the First Grade, 1 out of 4 the Drawing Teacher's Certificate and 4 out of 8 the Draughtsman's Certificate examinations. Out of 67 examined under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 21 were successful. The results of this and the First Grade Drawing Examination must be pronounced to be far from satisfactory, and there seems to be much room for improvement in both. At the last Senior Commercial Examination* of the London "National Union of Teachers," conducted at the Kala Bhavan under the supervision of the Principal, 20 students presented themselves and 17 passed,

the subjects being Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Commercial Correspondence and Short-hand Writing.

Besides the usual Kala Bhavan scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 102 per month, and the scholarships in the Dyeing School from the Bombay Branch of the firm of Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co. of Germany, 9 apprentice-scholarships of Rs. 8 per month and tenable at the Kala Bhavan were awarded during the year under report by the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, to the students from Nagpur and other places in that province. The Than-Lakhtar State awarded 3 scholarships—one of Rs. 11 and the other two of Rs. 9 each per month. There was also one scholarship of Rs. 5 per month awarded by the Radhanpur State and one of Rs. 3 per month by the Poona Deccan Association. Two new scholarships of Rs. 4 each per month, tenable for one year, were given from the interest accruing from a fund raised by the friends and admirers of the late Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Vithoba Dhamnaskar. Out of the medals, instituted with a view to perpetuate Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeskar Dalal's connection with Paroda, one was awarded during the year under report to a student who passed with the highest number of marks in the Theory and Practice of Pedagogy and the other to another for proficiency in Perspective.

During the year under report, several articles were sent to the Surat and Pandharpur Exhibitions, at which they won gold medals.

The Institute continued to be under the experienced and skilful management and control of Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel, L.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.

Evening School for Artisans.—This school was opened in November 1906, with a view to provide suitable instruction for artisans and craftsmen, such as carpenters, potters, black-

smiths, wood-turners and others who are engaged during the day in Mills, Factories, and Workshops. The course of instruction, as at present provided, comprises the three R's and Drawing. The 47 students attending the school, at the close of the year under report, came from the following classes :—

Carpenters and Joiners, Wood-turners, Gold and Silver-smiths, Black-smiths, Brick-layers, Masons, Barbers and Liquor-sellers.

Drawing has proved a highly attractive subject, more attention is paid to it by the scholars and more eagerness exhibited to acquire it. The Kala Bhavan employs, in the Workshop, artisans from the City for such work as it cannot accomplish with its own resources, and these and occasional visitors belonging to the same class are so impressed with what drawing can achieve that a desire to design and work from designs, with as true taste for drawing as its result, has sprung up and is spreading fast amongst the class. This is a healthy spirit and a promising sign. The subject is at the bottom of all industrial training and progress, and the interest it has aroused is a matter for satisfaction.

Industrial Schools.—There were three industrial schools—one at Padra, another at Noasari and the third at Amreli. The Vadnagar School, referred to in the last year's report, was transferred to Amreli. The total number of students in the three schools was 126 against 114 in the previous year. In the Naosari and Padra Schools, drawing and dyeing are taught and in the Amreli School carpentry and dyeing.

Important Measures.—It being found that the resources of the Kala Bhavan might be enhanced by the levy of a small fee in some of the classes of the Institution, small fees have been imposed, during the year under report, on the scholars of the Art and Mechanical Engineering Classes.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Kala Bhavan and the Industrial School was Rs. 55,267 against Rs. 53,529 in the preceding year. The annual average cost of educating each pupil in the Kala Bhavan, during the year under report, came to Rs. 55 against Rs. 85 in the preceding year. The decrease is partly due to the increase in the number of students, partly to the introduction of fees as mentioned above, and partly to the greater profit made by the Workshops this year than in the preceding one.

(n)—THE MUSEUM.

During the year under report there was a change in the office of the Director of the Museum. From May 1907, Prof. A. M. Masani became Minister of Education, and Dr. M. K. Kanga, Professor of Biology, Baroda College, was appointed Director of the Museum.

His Highness the Maharaja, while on a visit to Europe and America, having purchased several pictures in oil, statues, &c., executed by well-known artists as mentioned in last year's report, expressed a desire to open Picture and Sculpture Galleries as additional sections of the Museum, with a view to the spread of a taste for Fine Arts. As there was no room in the Museum, the Pavilion in the Public Park has been utilized for these Galleries. The ground floor is stocked with statues and busts in marble, bronze and plaster, while the first floor is utilized for the exhibition of pictures. Besides the pictures and paintings presented by His Highness, those already in the Museum were removed to these galleries to make a fair start. A temporary establishment of one Art student and 2 peons was also sanctioned to look after them.

There was an inspection, by the Dewan Office and by the Accountant-General's Office, of the Museum during the year under report and some changes were introduced.

It was found that the galleries on the first floor were slowly receding owing to the weight of the cases with their contents placed on them. On this being pointed out to the P. W. Department, it set them right. A neat looking and decent railing has been provided in the Picture Galleries.

The Museum was visited by 229,203 persons during the year under report, giving a daily average of 627. This average, which was 296 in 1898-99, rose to 985 in 1904-05 and still stands at a figure which indicates the popularity of the Institution.

Numerous collections in the Science section of the Museum are studied by the Baroda College students reading for the several examinations of the University of Bombay. To the students of Natural Science, the classified collections of Geology, Palæontology, Zoology, and Botany prove of great assistance in their studies. Boys, from the Vernacular Schools in the City, visit the Museum accompanied by their teachers, who often explain to them various exhibits. So also do students from the Training College attached to the Kala Bhavan visit it with their teachers to study Astronomy, Electricity and Physics. Kindergarten materials, such as maps, charts and diagrams have been specially purchased with a view to form a separate section for the exclusive use of students, but more space is required to exhibit them properly and methodically.

The labelling of specimens in the Art section is being proceeded with, and, on the whole, a good amount of work has been accomplished ; but it must be remarked that it is not as rapid as can be desired, and should be completed without further delay.

A good catalogue of the exhibits containing the requisite information about them is a necessary adjunct to, and materially

assists the utility of the Museum, but it does not seem to have received the amount of attention that one expects. Considering how long the Museum has been in existence, such a catalogue is overdue, and it is trusted no time will be lost in completing it.

A large number of exhibits, both in Science and Art, have been added during the year under report. Amongst the pictures presented by His Highness are (1) Raphaël's Madonna di San Sisto ; (2) Madonna della Sedia, by Raphaël de Urbino ; (3) Madonna and the Child, by Andrea del Sarto; (4) Pigeon-house ; (5) Valdisotto; and (6) Valley of Vitline. These paintings are provided with attractive gold frames of beautiful designs.

In the coin collection, six old gold coins of the Roman times as well as the coins and token money and paper money issued during the American Civil War were acquired.

In the Geology and Botany sub-sections of Science, the following were added :—(1) A piece of gold-bearing quartz from the Kolar Gold Fields, (2) Model of white rose in cloth, (3) Bark of Agar tree—*Aguilama aquallocha*, (4) Lump of rubber, (5) Pieces of Nonpareil cork-tiling.

Among the additions made in the Ethnological section, the following may be noted :—(1) Jhapis, or small and large hats of bamboo wicker-work used by the Assam people, (2) A Tamboora without a gourd called "Sursota," (3) A Sarangi, and (4) Rubab or Saroda.

A novel instrument called a taximeter was also added to the Mechanical section. This is an instrument which, attached to a vehicle, automatically records the distance travelled by the vehicle as well as the amount of hire due at a fixed rate.

The Library attached to the Museum is meant for the use of the Museum Office for reference in classifying and

arranging exhibits. It contains about 3,300 books of the value of Rs. 16,600. Every facility is given to College students to obtain a loan of the books. There is no fixed grant for their purchase, but Rs. 1,000 approximately are expended for the purpose every year from the savings of the Institution. Some limit should, however, be prescribed and steps will be taken to that end.

The expenditure, incurred during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 22,136 against Rs. 23,786 in the preceding year. The decrease is due partly to the decrease in expenditure under contingency and partly to a change in the remuneration of the Director.

(c)—EDUCATION OF THE MAHARAJA'S CHILDREN.

Rajkumar Shivajirao left Ooty in August owing to the serious illness of Mr. Turnbull, his teacher. He continued his study for the Matriculation Examination in Bombay under the supervision of Mr. Sardesai. Mr. Turnbull resumed his duties in October. The Rajkumar appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and passed it with credit. He joined afterwards the Previous class at the St. Xavier's College in the first term and the Deccan College in the second term, as the climate of Bombay did not seem to agree with him.

Rajkumari Indira Raja worked for 132 days out of a total of 251 since her return to India. She has almost finished Arithmetic and has made a fair advance in Algebra. Her progress in Sanskrit has been fair and she read Shakespear and Tennyson with her tutor, Miss MacLean. Instruction in painting and music was continued.

Mr. C. A. Williams took up the duties in the Rajkumar School in January 1907 and particularly looked after the education* of Rajkumar Dhairya Shilrao. They went to Ooty in April and the usual studies were continued till the end of July.

Rajkumar Jaishingrao stays with Dr. Bumpus, Director of the American Museum of Natural History at New Rochelle near New York and attends the Horace Mann School of Columbia University in New York. He passed the examinations qualifying for entrance into Trinity College, Cambridge, and all the parts of the Cambridge University Previous Examination. He went on excursions to various places in and about Boston and further passed, in July 1907, one instalment of the Harvard Entrance Examination.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year under report, Mr. Chunilal Tarachand Dalal, L.C.E., continued to work in the capacity of Chief Engineer and Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr. V. K. Desai, in that of Raj Irrigation Engineer. Gifted with great energy and cherishing a great devotion to his duties, Mr. Dalal is generally on the move, inspecting works, detecting their short-comings and making suggestions. The professional part of his work receives great attention at his hands. Mr. Vasanji is an energetic, zealous and able officer in the sphere of work assigned to him.

Owing to pressure of work in the City Division, the Water Works, the City Drainage Works and the petty works for the Military Department were entrusted to Mr. V. R. Akolkar with the powers of an Executive Engineer, and the Palace Sub-Engineer Mr. Maniram Rupsing was invested with the powers of an Executive Engineer as regards petty works connected with the *Imarat* Branch of the Khangi Department. Relief was thus given to the City Executive Engineer. The Sub-Divisional office at Dwarka in the Okhamandal Taluka, which was turned into a special Executive Divisional office on account of Famine operations, was continued in the year under report up to the end of October.

(b)—BUILDINGS AND SPECIAL WORKS.

The following important works were completed or were in progress during the year under report:—

Baroda District.—Works completed.—(1) New Boarding House for the Baroda College ; (2) two bungalows near the Guest House on the Race-course Road ; (3) Permanent stand in the north-east corner of the arena for State guests ; (4) the Indumati Mahal ; (5) the Khanderao Market ; (6) additions and alterations on the rear side of the old Sarkarwada ;

(7) Engine House at Ooty and Servants' Quarters No. II ; (8) School House at Karjan ; and (9) Cheese House at the Baroda Model Farm.

Works in progress.—(1) Palace for Shrimant Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao ; (2) New Wing in the L. V. Palace for Her Highness the Maharani ; (3) additional floor to the L. V. Palace Kitchen ; (4) sanitary fittings in the Kothi compound ; (5) draining and improving the Kangalpura and adjoining sites in view to employing them for better purposes ; and (6) His Highness' Main Bungalow on the Malabar Hill at Bombay.

The Electric Installations at the L. V. Palace, Makerpura, Motibag Bungalow, Bombay Bungalow, the Electric Plant in the State Saloons and the power plant installations for supplying water for L. V. Palace service and Makerpura gardens were maintained during the year under report in a satisfactory condition.

Electric facilities and conveniences were provided in the Wood-stock and Jaising Villas at Ootacamund and in the Indumati Palace and the neighbouring buildings.

Kadi District.—No important buildings were completed. The Sub-jail and the combined Vernacular and A.-V. School buildings at Mehsana and the school building for 350 boys at Vijapur were in progress during the year under report.

Naosari District.—A school for girls at Songhad, school buildings for boys at Dhamdachha and Umrath, an office for the Assistant Conservator and the Jungle Daroga at Vyara and offices for the Mahalkaries and lines for peons at Umerpada, Salher, Mangaldev and Vajpur were completed. No important buildings were in progress at the close of the year.

Amreli District.—The work of the gymnasium shed for the high school at Amreli was completed at the end of the year. The work of the Damnagar School for boys and that of the Amreli Girls' School were in progress.

(c)—ROADS.

Baroda District.—In the city of Baroda, the work of improving the road from the Central Jail to the Kothi and the L. V. Palace road and providing foot-paths on both sides of the same was undertaken and completed. The construction of a road from the old Baroda Railway Station to the Race-course road was in progress during the year under report. A bridge over the Mini River at Samlaya and the road from Saoli to Samlaya which were commenced in the previous year were also in progress. A 20' span bridge over the Pilol Station road to give the people from Asoj and the neighbouring villages access to the Pilol Station was commenced and was in progress at the close of the year.

Kadi District.—A fair weather road from the Kadi Railway Station to the town and that from Vijapur Railway Station to the town were completed during the year under report. No important roads were in progress at the close of the year.

Naosari District.—The Songhad-Sajukhpada and Songhad-Bhandarpada fair weather roads were taken up and completed during the year. The construction of a road from the Chalthan Station to Pulsana, as also that from the top of Chimer Ghat to Otta and the metalling of the Vyara-Unai and Songhad-Vajpur roads were in progress at the close of the year.

Many other roads of less importance were constructed during the year and those already existing were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

• The smaller roads connecting villages with each other or with the main lines of communication by rail or road are left to the Local Boards.

(d) WELLS AND TANKS.

Wells and tanks in villages are, under the new arrangement, made by the Local Boards. Irrigation wells are constructed by cultivators themselves. A well, however, at the Vyara Model Farm was constructed during the year under report by the Public Works Department.

(e) RAILWAYS.

All the four Railway systems, *viz.*, (1) the Dabhoi Railway, (2) the Petlad Railway, (3) the Mehsana Railway, and (4) the Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi Railway were open for traffic during the year under report.

The total capital outlay on these lines upto the end of June 1907, as also the percentage of net earnings on capital outlay during the year 1906, are indicated below :—

Railways.	Total outlay.	Percentage of net earnings.
	Rs.	
Dabhoi Railway	24,03,395	7.29
Petlad Railway	11,20,269	6.57
Mehsana Railway	34,76,675	6.47
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi Railway ...	13,05,645	3.84

The following new lines were under construction during the year under report :—

Kadi District (A)—Two extensions of the Mehsana Railway system, *viz.*, (1) that from Manund Road to Harij *via* Chansama, miles 21.37, and (2) that from Chansama to Bechraji, miles 16.74. The total extension thus covers 38.11 miles, earthwork on the first section is completed, while on the second it is nearly so. Rails have also been placed on the major portion of the lines and they will be opened for traffic soon. •

(B.) Extension of Shedhni-Kadarpur light rail-road to Kheralu.

(C.) Extension from Kheralu to Dabhoda.—The earth-work is nearly complete.

The following schemes for new lines were under consideration during the year under report :—

- (1) An extension of line from Bahadarpur to Garda.
- (2) Line from Haldarwa to Sinore and thence to Chandod or Ten Talav.—A survey of the line has been ordered.
- (3) Line from Nadiad to Ranu *via* Waso, Sojitra, Nar, &c.—The portion of the line from Nar to Ranu is being surveyed.
- (4) An extension of the Chansama-Harij line to Kathe.—A survey of the line has been completed.
- (5) Line from Vadnagar to Vijapur.—Plans and estimates of the line are ready.
- (6) Line from Kosamba to Zaukvav.—The construction of the line has since been undertaken.
- (7) Line from Bilimora to Unai and thence to Vyara or Songhad.—The line is being surveyed.
- (8) An extension of the proposed Amreli-Khijadia line to Chhalala, Khambha and further on to Velan Bunder.—The line is being surveyed.
- (9) Line from Jamnagar to Adatra.—Arrangements are being made for a survey of the line.

(f)—IRRIGATION.

•*Baroda District*.—The works completed upto the end of the year under report are the Lachras, Muval, Karchia, Khumbaria, Haripura, Khokhra and Vatadra tanks. The

extension of the main Canal of the Orsang Irrigation Scheme and execution of the Bhaopura Branch and other channels and the excavation of the Bhaopura distributary channel with bridges, culverts, &c., were in progress during the year, but out of the eight distributaries and one diversion of the main canal, five only were completed. Only in one of these, which crosses the Dabhoi Railway, is the portion within Railway limits not done. It has, however, since been sanctioned and money has already been deposited with the Railway Authorities. Silt was removed from the Orsang Canal as far as the available labour allowed and a central passage was made for the Canal water to reach the distributaries.

The Wadhvana tank project was sanctioned for Rs. 3,94,200. The sanction was for storing 400 M. C. F., but subsequently it was decided to store 150 M. C. F. only. The work was commenced on 1st April 1907, and was in fair progress during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,175.

Rs. 59,603 were sanctioned for the Dewalia tank in the Waghodia Taluka. The work was let by contract and commenced on 23rd April 1907. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,054.

The Sarsi tank at Desar sanctioned for Rs. 21,337 was also in progress.

The Bhanderaj tank in the Petlad Taluka, which was first undertaken as a relief work in the last famine, was completed during the year without the distributaries.

Breaches in the feeder of the Haripura tank in the Waghodia Taluka and the bank were repaired. The distributaries of this tank were also prolonged and improved.

Proposals were made to improve and raise the bank of the Sarsi tank at Desar so as to put it above danger and they have since been sanctioned.

The banks of the Karchia tank were strengthened.

Kadi District.—The work of the Kadarapur Canal and of the Piplana and Khokhla tanks were in progress during the year.

The works completed upto the end of the year are Kadarapur tank, Anawada dam, Dharusan reservoir and Vatrasar and Kanzari tanks. Water was given to cultivators from the Vatrasar tank during the year under report.

Naosari District.—Rs. 20,000 were provided in the Budget of the year under report for restoring tanks in the Gandevi Taluka, and eighteen tanks at a cost of Rs. 20,470 were accordingly restored.

Amreli District.—Work completed upto the end of the year under report is the Bhimgaja tank. The works in progress were the Pichvi and Mota Ankadia tanks. In the case of the former, the earthwork of the bund across the Bhangeshwar Nalla has been completed upto R. L. 250, and in the case of the latter, earthwork of the bund is complete with the extra work proposed. The Gomti tank mentioned in the previous report was kept in abeyance for want of labour. Two new projects were sanctioned during the year, viz., "Three tanks near Khicha" and the Mota Bhandaria tank. The first is to be started after the result of the other irrigation works in progress in the District is known, and the second is also held in abeyance for the present. Besides project work, the Irrigation Engineer has to inspect the works under execution, and the subordinates in charge of these works have been ordered to be placed under him so far as the professional part of the work is concerned.

The Irrigation Engineer has submitted a programme for supplying water to important towns in the Raj, and 46 towns

as under are proposed to be served with water for the present :

No. of towns.	Population.
2	20,000 to 40,000
8	10,000 to 20,000
18	5,000 to 10,000
19	2,000 to 5,000
<hr/> 47	
Deduct— 1	Sankheda which is already
<hr/> 46	supplied with water.

Ordinarily the policy is to take up projects affecting the bigger towns first, but applications for water-works and offers of contributions having been received from the people of small towns, the natural course had to be set aside, and preference given to such works as brought in better offers.

The suggestion of the Irrigation Engineer to do the Hydrosopic surveys with the assistance of school masters wherever the schools were not more than two miles distant from the gauging stations was approved of.

A programme for Irrigation Works was prepared and caused to be printed, and the works per Taluka are mostly undertaken in accordance therewith.

The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with Irrigation and Drainage Works came to Rs. 1,49,578, and the progress made was, on the whole, satisfactory.

(g)—MISCELLANEOUS.

As stated in the previous report, the loan of an expert Engineer in connection with the Velan Bunder Project has not yet been given by the British Government. Correspondence is being carried on with firms of expert Engineers in Europe to secure opinion on the project, but there is not much hope in that quarter, as the terms and conditions offered are not acceptable.

The work of taking soundings in the Beyt creek left incomplete last year was taken up this year and finished.

Baroda City Drainage.—As mentioned in the previous report, two sections of the City drainage work and a portion of the third were done upto the end of the year 1905-06. The remaining work of the third section was taken up this year, and the portion from Madan Zampa to Lehripura, Lehripura to Panigate and Panigate to Hathiakhad was completed with its right side branches without however house connections, with the exception of a portion of about 700 feet in length in Mahmad Wadi, opposite the Swami Narayen temple. The amount actually spent during the year was Rs. 45,591-6-11. The completed portion of the City drainage was maintained in a satisfactory condition. The drainage water is constantly pumped out by the 6" Oil engine and 8" Worthington pump. The water is given to cultivators at the rate of Rs. 5 per bigha on each crop. The actual income during the year was Rs. 558-7-0.

The Brick-kiln Factory was disposed of during the year under report.

(h)—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditure of the Department during the last two years is shown below:—

Nature of Work.	Expenditure in 1905-06.	Expenditure in 1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Original Works	8,05,591	8,85,866
2. Repairs	3,23,360	3,59,841
3. Establishment	2,01,571	2,10,531
4. Tools and Plant	16,807	16,689
5. Petty Revenue Public Works	13,398	1,440
6. Petty Military Public Works	30,188	32,140
7. Famine Relief Works	1,71,741	2,177
8. Refund	270	414
Total	15,62,926	15,09,098

Though there has been an increase in the expenditure under some of the heads, it is not so large as to require explanation and is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the expenditure under Famine. This decrease also accounts for the general decrease noticeable.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred in each Division during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year :—

Divisions.				Expenditure in 1905-06.	Expenditure in 1906-07.
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Baroda City Division	...	...	5,44,776	6,65,581
2.	Baroda District	...	...	1,25,293	2,06,411
3.	Naosari Division	...	...	1,35,506	1,64,842
4.	Kadi Division	...	...	1,34,744	73,505
5.	Amreli Division	...	...	2,61,874	1,51,459
6.	Okha Special Division	...	...	73,117	
7.	Garden Division	...	...	2,78,670	2,97,800
8.	Raj Irrigation	...	...	8,946	Included in City Division expenditure.
Total				15,62,926	15,09,098

Besides the expenditure of Rs. 15,09,098, a sum of Rs. 4,44,599 was expended on contribution and other works charged under Suspense heads. Thus the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,53,697. The ratio of the cost of the establishment to the total outlay was 12·7 as against 10·7 in the previous year.

As delay generally occurred in the disposal of compensation cases through the ordinary channel, a special establishment for the purpose was placed at the disposal of

the Huzur Public Works Department during the year under report. The details of cases in which compensation was awarded by the Department have been given elsewhere.

A conference of the Engineers, the Garden Superintendent and the Assistant Accountant-General, P. W. Branch, was held at Baroda under the presidency of the Chief Engineer on the 15th August 1906 to suggest improvements in the working of the Department. It held its sittings for six days and discussed 35 points. Some of these related to increasing the powers of the Executive Engineers in certain matters, some to applying the dead stock, auction and security, and other Niyams of the Revenue Department to the P. W. Department and others to miscellaneous matters. Important among these latter were the questions about grading the Divisional Accountants with those under the Assistant Accountant-General and the submission of a revised Budget by the end of December every year.

The work of the Department, on the whole, is not unsatisfactory, but it has to be stated that there has been a little slackness in both professional and administrative work in the Offices of the Department and rules do not seem to be much cared for. Pressure is being brought to bear in order to effect an amelioration of this state of things. The Departmental Rules, which since their promulgation, have been overlaid with modifications and cancellations are being revised, so as to simplify and bring them up-to-date and a conference of Engineers was, as mentioned above, held at the Head Office. It is expected that with greater care and attention, greater regularity and promptitude will result.

XIV.—POLICE.

(a) CONSTITUTION OF THE FORCES.

Mr. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Head of the Department, and discharged his duties with commendable zeal, energy and ability.

The sanctioned strength, excluding non-effectives, was 4,878 against 4,883 in the preceding year and was distributed as follows :—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength excluding non-effectives.	Jail, Treasury Guards and other duties.	Vacancies.	Number engaged in the prevention and detection of crimes.
Baroda	2,031	877	165	989
Kadi	1,522	417	47	1,058
Naosari	764	261	141	362
Amreli	561	224	5	332
Total	4,878	1,779	358	2,741

This shows that 56·19 per cent. of the whole force was employed on regular police duty, *viz.*, the prevention and detection of crime. Last year the percentage was 58·32.

Comparing the number of policemen employed on regular police duty with the area and population, it is found that there was on an average 1 policeman for an area of 2·99 square miles and for every group of 711 men.

4,681 men and officers, *i. e.* 64·45 per cent. of the whole force excluding non-effectives and vacancies, were able to read and write. The percentage in the preceding year was 64·47.

There were 24 Judicial and 1,486 Departmental punishments against 22 and 1,170 respectively in the preceding year. Most of the Departmental punishments were for petty faults. The increase in these punishments was due to the stricter enforcement of Departmental Rules and Regulations. A number of old and inefficient officers from the Naib Fojdar and the Fojdar's grade has been retired, and it is hoped this will have a good effect on the efficiency of the force by introducing more vigorous and active hands and providing them with suitable places and promotions. On the other hand, 152 officers and men were given money-rewards against 81 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the police during the year under report and the one previous to it is given below :—

Items of Expenditure.	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay and allowance	6,11,727	6,21,949
Dress, arms and accoutrements	33,667	32,811
Miscellaneous charges	31,785	34,623
Total ...	6,77,179	6,89,383

The decrease under the head, "pay and allowance" is due to a greater number of vacancies during the year under report.

(b)—STATISTICS.

Offences against person and property.—The number of cases reported during the year was 3,736 against 4,256 in the preceding year.

The following table furnishes particulars with regard to offences against person and property in the four Districts of the State for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Offences.	Baroda.		Kadi.		Naosari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Murder	27	10	15	10	4	2	2	2	48	24
Culpable homicide ..	6	14	12	12	4	8	1	1	28	35
Grievous hurt	39	58	52	48	31	11	12	20	134	137
Rape	8	5	4	6	4	1	4	3	15	15
Theft	448	466	470	561	125	132	114	169	1,157	1,328
Theft with house break- ing	310	302	189	179	37	52	37	61	573	594
Robbery	32	41	25	47	10	8	9	6	76	102
Dacoity	8	5	8	11	2	...	...	...	18	16
Receiving stolen pro- perty	13	12	7	14	...	1	2	10	22	37
Criminal breach of trust	60	48	31	26	19	14	10	16	120	104
Mischief	102	101	7	7	6	...	5	4	120	112
Miscellaneous	160	146	481	650	74	97	61	65	776	958
Total ...	1,208	1,208	1,301	1,571	316	326	257	357	3,082	3,462

Offences against person.—There has been an increase in murder during the year under report as compared with the previous year, and a decrease in culpable homicide and grievous hurt. The increase in murder challenges attention and it is necessary that it should be carefully watched by the department.

Taking the figures for murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt together, there were only 205 cases in a State with considerably over three thousand villages.

Offences against property.—There has been an increase in dacoity, criminal breach of trust and mischief ; but there has been a decrease in theft, theft with house breaking, robbery, and receiving stolen property. Taking the figures for theft, dacoity and robbery together, there was less than 1 case for each village in a twelve month.

The table given below furnishes particulars about other miscellaneous offences :—

Offences..	Baroda.		Kadi.		Naosari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Rioting	28	26	26	57	26	3	3	7	83	93
Offences against coin- age	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	5	6	9
Offences against justice	10	14	4	9	3	3	14	21	31	47
Offences against marri- age	33	47	6	8	8	...	16	13	63	68
Miscellaneous	213	197	182	280	39	96	37	4	471	577
Total ...	286	286	220	356	77	102	71	50	654	794

There is a general falling off in the file under all the heads indicating a better state of things. The proportion of crime to the police employed on prevention and detection of crimes in the State was 1·36 cognizable offences to each policeman. The proportion of crime to population was 1 offence to every group of 523 men. The corresponding figures in the last year were 1·5 and 458.

Disposal of cases.—In addition to 3,736 cases reported in the year, there were 608 pending cases of the previous year. Out of these, 318 were withdrawn by Rajinamas and 1,108 ordered by Magistrates to be struck off as false. The number of cases left for police enquiry was, therefore, 2,918. Of these 2,067 or 70·84 per cent. were committed to Magistrates, 496 or 17 per cent. were pending enquiry at the end of the year and 355 or 12·16 per cent. were given up as incapable of being detected.

The decline in the number of cases committed to Magistrates and the increase in the number of undetected and pending cases has been accounted for by the fact that even such of the pending cases of the former year as were kept on the dormant file have been added to the number of cases reported to the police during the year under report for the first time.

The number of false cases, though less than what it was last year, is yet very large. Measures should be taken to check it. The subject is well worth the energies and the capacity of the force to grapple with.

The sub-joined table shows the disposal of the cases which the police dealt with during the years 1906-07 and 1905-06 :—

Cases.

Year.	Resulted in acquittal.	Withdrawn.	Resulted in conviction.	Remained pending at the end of the year.	Total number of cases sent to Magistrates for trial.	Percentage of conviction to cases sent to Magistrates excluding cases withdrawn and pending.
1906-07	544	102	1,177	244	2,067	68·39
1905-06	713	120	1,489	219	2,491	66·87

The number of persons arrested during the year with those left under Police enquiry last year was 4,643, of whom 3,695 or 77·6 per cent. were sent up for trial. Last year the percentage was 77·7.

Details about the disposal of persons committed for trial for the years 1906-07 and 1905-06 are given below :—

Year.	Released in cases withdrawn.	Died after commencement of trial.	Escaped.	Pending trial at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of those convicted after deducting the figures in columns 2, 3, 4 & 5.
1906-07	220	1	1	513	1,636	1,324	55·27
1905-06	219	1	2	473	1,974	1,710	53·58

Kolis, Bhils and Vaghtris form as usual the majority of criminals. Attempts have been made to reform the thieving tendencies of the Kolis by inducing them to take to agriculture and other honest means of livelihood.

The following table furnishes details with regard to property for the years 1906-07 and 1905-06 :—

Year.	Cases in which property was alleged to have been stolen which the police had to deal with.	Alleged value of the stolen property.	Cases in which property was recovered.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen.
1906-07 ...	1,180	Rs. 93,887	742	Rs 42,468	45·23	62·88
1905-06 ...	1,332	1,35,722	922	65,089	47·96	69·22

The slight decrease in the percentage of property recovered is due to some large thefts in the Kadi District which took place about the close of the year and which were pending investigation.

The general results of police administration during the last two years are summed up in the following table :—

Year.	Percentage of conviction to cases decided by Magistrates.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons committed.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1906-07 ...	68·89	55·27	45·23
1905-06 ...	66·87	53·58	47·96

This indicates an increase in the percentages of columns 2 and 3 and a slight decrease in that of the last column. The reasons for this decrease are given above.

(c)—REFORMS.

The following are the principal reforms introduced during the year under report :—

- (1) A museum of articles likely to be of use to the Police in the detection of crimes has been started. It is yet in its infancy and orders have been issued to all Magistrates and Judges to preserve such articles coming before them and send the same to the Police Head-quarters for the Baroda Museum.
- (2) It often happens that suspects living in one jurisdiction commit crime in another. Arrangement has, therefore, been made as a tentative measure between the Police Naib Subha, Baroda and the Superintendents of Police, Kaira and Broach, to depute Police officers to each other's jurisdictions with a view to study the antecedents and characters of suspects likely to leave their homes and go into foreign jurisdictions to commit crimes. Arrangements have also been made for holding Conferences between Police Naib Subhas, Baroda State, and the Superintendents of Police of neighbouring British Districts and Agencies.

They will discuss the various methods of work and the way in which they can help one another in attaining the common object of putting down crime and bringing offenders to justice.

- (3) As the Fozdar's Examination, the first in the series of Departmental examinations, was found too hard for Naib Fozdars and officers of inferior rank, a separate examination for Naib Fozdars has been sanctioned.
 - (4) The Huzur has generously ordered that officers in receipt of more than Rs. 16 should be given pension according to the general pension rules, and those getting less pay should have one-half instead of one-third of their pay as pension after 35 years' service. This was a concession much needed in the Department, and it has given great satisfaction. It will give a *stimulus* to honest and energetic work.
 - (5) Ambulance worked boards have been prepared and put up in all Thanas and Chowkies. This arrangement will daily bring before the Constable's view the necessary information in a concise form and prove useful for speedy reference in case of need.
 - (6) Some strong measures have been taken to stop objectionable practices of past years, which flourished under the cover of religion or custom. Making naked idols of earth and exhibiting the same to public view during the Holi Holidays, fights with brickbats and old shoes, uttering indecent words and throwing rubbish on acquaintances and strangers are a few instances. Regulations are issued to prohibit their practice.
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XV.—JAILS.

(a)—DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE JAILS.

During the year under report, Mr. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai continued to be in charge of the Department.

The number of jails and lock-ups was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 1 Central Jail, 4 District Jails, 1 Subordinate Jail, and 41 Lock-ups.

The total number of persons received in all the Jails, during the year under report, was 3,680 against 4,094 in the preceding year. The total daily average in all the jails was 785 against 873 in the preceding year. The decrease is pretty large, due to a decrease in the number of convicts received during the year.

Of the total number of convicts admitted in jails, 88·08 per cent. were Hindus, 11·81 per cent. were Mahomadans and ·11 per cent. were of other religions. The ages between 16 and 40 contributed the largest number of criminals as in the preceding year. 12·5 per cent. of the convicts knew how to read and write. Agriculturists and labourers and private servants formed the bulk of the jail population.

The offences which led to the greatest number of convictions were thefts and thefts with house-breaking. Most of the sentences were for periods ranging between a month and six months.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 74,917 against Rs. 74,952 in the preceding year. This expenditure includes an item of Rs. 9,119 on account of building works in the Central Jail. There has been a slight decrease in expenditure, which does not require explanation.

The total earnings from convict labour in all the jails were Rs. 19,502 against Rs. 23,240 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the daily average

of convicts. The average annual cost per prisoner came to Rs. 95 against Rs. 86 last year. This result is due to the decrease in the number of convicts without a corresponding decrease in expenditure. There has been no appreciable decrease in expenditure because the prices of food-stuffs stood on a high level and a small amount was spent after buildings in the Central Jail as mentioned above.

(b)—REFORMS.

The following are the principal reforms introduced during the year under report :—

- (1) The Mark System Rules were revised so as to make them more liberal than before. The power of the Jail Superintendents to grant marks has also been enlarged.
- (2) The Warder Establishment was revised with the result that their hours of work have been reduced from 12 to 8.
- (3) Dangerous convicts are photographed with a view to their easy identification after escape or release.
- (4) Further improvements were effected in the lighting of the Central Jail at night.
- (5) New Rules for jail guards were prepared in consultation with the Military Department and submitted to Government for sanction.
- (6) A separate ward has been provided for under-trial prisoners in the Central Jail. It is so situated that it is now impossible for these prisoners to come into contact with jail convicts.

XVI.—MEDICAL.

(a)—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Shamshudin J. Sulemani, L.M., continued to hold the post of the Chief Medical Officer, and performed his duties satisfactorily. Mr. Sorabji F. Gajdar, L. M. & S., acted for him from 3rd June to 13th July 1907.

Four new dispensaries having been opened at Bhadran, Tilakwada, Velachha and Khambha, the strength of the Department was increased by four Hospital Assistants and an equal number of medical pupils.

The total number of Institutions that existed at the close of the year under report was 55 against 51 in the previous year. One temporary dispensary was opened at Vajpur.

The scale of pay of medical pupils was revised to attract better men.

(b)—DETAILS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE SEVERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of patients treated during the year under review was 374,873 as compared with 346,928 in the previous year, showing an increase of 27,945, which was due to the increased prevalence of malarious fever and diseases of skin, ear and the respiratory system. Out of the total number treated, 5,536 were in-door and 369,337 out-door patients against 5,470 and 341,458, respectively, in the year preceding.

The percentage of patients to the total population in the Baroda State was 19.1 as compared with 11.9 in the Bombay Presidency. The cause of this difference is that a comparatively large number of patients are attracted by private practitioners in the British territory, who exist in a larger number there than in this State. This indicates that

there is no less appreciation of the medical facilities afforded here than in the Bombay Presidency.

The average daily attendance of in-door patients was 285·2, and that of out-door ones was 4,144, as against 241·6 and 3,814·7 respectively in 1905-06.

The following table shews the percentage of patients to the total number treated in each district :—

Name of District.	Percentage.
Baroda District including the City of Baroda ...	46·7
Kadi District	29·4
Amreli „	12·2
Naosari „	11·7

From this, it will be seen that Baroda has the highest percentage. People of that Division, being more enlightened than others, took full advantage of the Hospitals and Dispensaries available to them.

As regards the sexes, of the total treated, 1,84,207 were males, 70,239 females, and 1,20,427 children, as against 1,68,200, 66,722 and 1,12,006 respectively in the previous year, showing 49·1, 18·8, and 32·1 as their respective percentages as compared with 50·2, 17·5, and 32·3 in 1905-06.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Institutions was 10,773, against 10,046 in the previous year. Of these, 1,393 were major, and 9,380 were minor operations. Important among these were operations on the Eye and its appendages, on Urethra and for Hernia.

(c)—PREVAILING DISEASES.

The most common diseases for which patients were treated at the different Medical Institutions, including the Military Hospitals and other Dispensaries, during the last two years are shewn below :—

Names of Diseases.	Number of Patients.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.
Malarial fever	69,259	75,895
Worms... ..	10,053	9,643
Dysentery	4,844	4,859
Diarrhoea	6,678	5,695
Venereal diseases	7,425	6,626
Rheumatic Affections	9,316	9,430
Diseases of the Nervous System	7,371	7,520
„ „ Eye	33,575	31,741
„ „ Ear	17,380	18,239
„ „ Skin	28,578	32,249
„ „ Lungs	1,649	802
Other diseases of the Respiratory System ...	13,868	16,016

There is a large increase in the number of cases treated for malarial fever and diseases of the skin as well as those of the Respiratory System. In the case of other diseases, there is no notable difference.

Skin diseases and diseases of the eye and malarial fever continue to bring a very larger number of patients to our Medical Institutions year after year than all the other diseases put together.

The number of plague cases and deaths during the year was 19,938 and 14,618 against 6,296 and 4,410 respectively in the previous year. The incidence and mortality were, thus, more than three times those of the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 73·3 against 70 in 1905-06. The total number of towns and villages affected was 450 against 122 in the previous year. At 106 places, the disease was of a virulent type but at other places, it was of a mild nature. The measures of relief adopted in the previous years were, also, continued during the year under report.

Cholera did not prevail to an appreciable extent. Only 74 cases of the same occurred all over the State resulting in 47 deaths.

(d)—CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND MEDICAL STORES.

Mr. Sorabji Fardunji Gazdar continued to be the Chemical Analyser of the State for the most part of the year ; and Messrs. R. N. Jadhav and C. D. Divanji acted for him for the short time that he was deputed on other duties.

There were 64 Medico-legal cases involving separate analyses of 261 articles, and 6 miscellaneous cases involving an analysis of 9 articles. 55 samples of water from different places as also samples of liquor, kerosine, naphtha, silver-thread and stone were examined and analysed.

Among the Medico-legal cases, there were 30 of suspected human-poisoning, 2 of cattle-poisoning and 32 of blood-stains. Among cases of suspected human poisoning, some poison or other was found in 12 cases. Arsenious oxide was found in 4 cases, Meconic acid and Morphia in 6, and Datura-seeds in 2. Arsenious oxide was detected in one of the two cases of cattle-poisoning. Small fees were charged for examining the articles.

At the beginning of the year under review, the stock of medicines, &c. at the Medical Stores Depôt was of the value of Rs. 44,460. Medicines, instruments and appliances purchased during the year were worth Rs. 34,937 against Rs. 28,872 in the previous year.

The expenses on account of the Institution came to Rs. 8,650 against Rs. 7,204 in the foregoing year. The increase is mainly attributable to promotions granted to the Medical Storekeeper and his establishment.

(e)—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The total number of lunatics treated during the year was 28 against 24 in the preceding year. Of these, 22 were males and 6 females. Out of them, 4 were discharged cured, 3 relieved and 22 remained under treatment at the close of the year. There was no death.

Smoking of ganja, drinking of spirit, congenital insanity, previous attacks, masturbation, destitution, and hereditary insanity were the alleged causes of the mental diseases, to which the inmates of the Asylum were subject.

The total expenditure of the Institution was Rs. 3,627 and the annual cost per lunatic was Rs. 129.

(f)—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambulance Classes.—During the year, there was one Ambulance Class at the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants holding independent charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries also delivered lectures on Ambulance at their respective stations. Eleven candidates appeared at the examination and of them 7 were successful. Examination is held in three other centres besides Baroda.

Home Hygiene.—There was a regular class at Baroda, where lectures were given by the Civil Medical Officer in charge of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. Similar lectures were given by Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants in

charge of independent Dispensaries. Pattan, Naosari and Amreli have also been fixed as centres for examination in the subject along with Baroda.

Obstetric Cases.—The number of obstetric cases attended to by the midwife in the City of Baroda were 111. Of these 24 were of abnormal labour. The total expenditure on account of pay of the midwife and the establishment under her was Rs. 1,227 against Rs. 1,235 in the previous year.

Leper Asylum.—The Leper Asylum at Anusaya had 176 inmates during the year. Most of them had tubercular leprosy and the rest suffered from other varieties of the disease.

Expenditure.—The total expenses of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,94,956 against Rs. 1,85,033 of the previous year. The increase was due to:—

- (1) Payment of dues for previous years ;
- (2) Expenditure on account of newly opened Institutions ;
and
- (3) Promotions given to Medical officers and subordinates.

Of the above sum, Rs. 5,761 were contributed from the Revenue of the Amla village towards the maintenance of the Leper Asylum at Anusaya ; Rs. 6,735 were disbursed from the Becharaji Temple Funds for maintaining the Dispensaries at Mehsana, Visnagar, Kheralu and Becharaji ; Rs. 10,756 were paid by the Military Department for the Military Hospitals and Dispensaries ; Rs. 9,447 were paid by the self-governing Municipalities for maintaining the Medical Institutions of their respective towns, and some small items were received from the Military and Agricultural Departments

for the medicines, &c., supplied to Veterinary Dispensaries under their control. Excluding these contributions, the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,61,393 against Rs. 1,53,419 in the previous year as detailed below :—

Items.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	1,04,168	1,03,925
Contingencies	22,259	26,196
Medicines and instruments ...	26,992	31,272
Total	1,53,419	1,61,393

During the year under report the scale of charges for medicines prescribed for patients not attending Hospitals or Dispensaries was increased by 50 per cent. The total amount received on this account came to Rs. 1,874 against Rs. 1,511 in the previous year.

The cost per patient, both in-door and out-door, was Rs. 0-8-3 as in the previous year and that per diet was Rs. 0-2-3 as against Rs. 0-2-8 in 1905-06.

General.—One X Rays apparatus was ordered out for the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, and steps were taken to get an officer trained in the practical working thereof. Mr. Sumant B. Mehta went to Dehra-Dun during the current year, and returned after going through the prescribed course.

With a view to enabling Medical graduates to keep their knowledge abreast of the advance of Medical Science, it was ruled that they might be allowed, by turns, to go once in 10 years on Study leave for six months on full pay, and that such leave could be availed of twice during the whole length of their services.

A conference of Civil Surgeons was held for the first time at Baroda, under the presidency of the Chief Medical Officer, to suggest improvements in the working of the Department.

The Chief Medical Officer inspected 30 Medical Institutions in the year under report and was generally satisfied with the work of the Medical officers and subordinates. He has brought to the notice of Government the services of Miss Emma Smith, Lady Doctor in charge Jamnabai Dispensary, who worked satisfactorily in that Institution as well as in the Victoria Jubilee Ward.

CONCLUSION.

And here this annual narrative of administrative transactions in the State may be closed with a few general remarks. It shows that there has been, as in previous years, good steady advance in the year passed under review. The chief objects to which latterly special attention has been directed, *viz.*, the development of self-governing Institutions, social legislation where the evils are of so serious a nature as to call for State intervention, industrial and agricultural advancement with which are closely connected the expansion of Railways and Irrigation and the diffusion of education have been kept in view. The Departments have worked well. Those placed at their head have taken care to keep up the usual rate of progress, and have exacted, from their subordinates, a proper degree of careful and well considered work. The two great factors that make for progress, *viz.*—(1) the expansion of establishments and the proper selection of new hands, and (2) the adoption of improvements, noticeable in other administrative systems and especially those prevailing in British India, were as usual in operation during the year under report. The wants of administration grow year after year and establishments once sanctioned have to be strengthened and better prospects fixed. New and trained hands have to be imported where such a necessity arises, and care is taken in the selection of recruits. In this way expenditure increases, but the resulting efficiency of the service, and the satisfaction afforded to its members are an ample compensation. Again a study on the spot and comparison of the administrative systems of other places is an useful instrument in improving our own and in enlarging ideas, and officers are now and then deputed to observe and get themselves acquainted with them. The reports they submit are studied and useful points noted are turned to advantage.

The favourable season and the consequent increase in the year's income are noteworthy facts, but any satisfaction this increase may cause is tempered by the reflection that it is now-a-days an uncertain factor dependent on the caprices of the season. The current year is not so well favoured by nature and will exhibit a perceptible diminution in income.

The Revision Survey has entered upon an active stage. Last year, one Taluka *viz.*, Padra was resettled. This year, as indicated above, 4 Talukas have come under its operation. It entails heavy expenditure and has for some time been swelling the disbursement side of the Budget, and it is not yet certain whether that would be ultimately re-imbursed by increase in Revenue. But whether it results in gain or loss, it is a necessary operation alike in the interests of the State and the ryots. Past mistakes have to be rectified, and the burden on land has to be adjusted to its capacity as established by actual experience. The sub-soil system of water taxation having been generally approved, assessment has become more uniform and facile, and its pitch is influenced in favour of the ryot by the consideration that the local cess has to be imposed every where, though the two matters have no necessary connection.

The hopefulness which the working of Boards and Municipalities inspired in the beginning, is well maintained. A good deal of interest is taken in their work by these bodies. There are Talukas where village people construct almost all their works and at times spend in money and labour more than they receive. The adequacy of the present Municipal resources is doubtful though these bodies should be credited with greater energy and interest than before, and it is hoped that they will see their way to providing the further means needed to do full justice to the work entrusted to them. This is a sure test of public spirit and it is hoped they will not disappoint the expectations formed.

The Irrigation Department is tending to greater organization and settling down to more extensive and systematic work. The execution of sanctioned works is delayed from an unexpected quarter. Labour is insufficient and the progress made does not satisfy expectations.

Doubts are occasionally expressed in certain quarters as to whether the system of Free and Compulsory education will prove an entire success from the point of view alike of Government and the people, but though at commencement, some difficulties are bound to arise, nothing has yet occurred to show that there will be any that cannot be surmounted by perseverance and judgment, or that the poorer classes will have any hardships to complain of.
